

Р. В. Майборода

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Методичні рекомендації

для проведення самостійної роботи

з іноземної мови (за професійним спрямуванням)

для студентів 2 курсу спеціальності: 03 «Гуманітарні науки»

Освітня програма Середня освіта (Історія)

Миколаїв - 2020

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ В. О. СУХОМЛИНСЬКОГО

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

Р. В. Майборода

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Майборода Р. В.

М 15 Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням). Завдання для самостійної роботи. Методичні рекомендації. – Миколаїв, 2020. - 99 с.)

Методичні рекомендації з англійської мови (за професійним спрямуванням) для студентів 2 курсу спеціальності: 03 «Гуманітарні науки» за освітньою програмою Середня освіта (Історія) мають на меті ознайомити студентів з англійським термінополем їхньої спеціалізації, полегшити сприйняття матеріалу та створити цілісну професійну картину світу, конкретизувати та систематизувати подану інформацію.

Посібник складається з 4 частин, в кінці посібника додається глосарій (англо-англійський тлумачний словник).

Методичні рекомендації створено згідно з новітніми вимогами до процесу навчання. Запропонований комплекс вправ та завдань реалізується за єдиною кредитно-трансферною системою організації навчання, враховує різний рівень підготовки студентів, різний рівень швидкості сприйняття та засвоєння матеріалу, сприяє індивідуалізованому вирішенню проблем, які виникають у процесі самостійної підготовки до заняття. Оригінальні англомовні тексти з численними вправами та завданнями висвітлюють різні аспекти англійської мови за професійним спрямуванням.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Основна задача вищої освіти - формування творчої особистості спеціаліста, який здатен саморозвиватися, займатися самоосвітою та інноваційною діяльністю. Вирішення цієї задачі неможливе, якщо знання передаються у готовому вигляді від викладача до студента. Необхідною умовою сьогодення є перехід студента від пасивного отримувача знань до активного їх творця, який вміє формулювати проблему, аналізувати шляхи її вирішення, знаходити оптимальний результат та доводити його правильність. Реформа вищої освіти, яка відбувається зараз, пов'язана з переходом від навчання до освіти. У даному процесі самостійна робота студентів стає не лише важливою формою освітнього процесу, а повинна стати її основним чинником.

Слід зазначити, що фокус уваги зосереджується на активних методах оволодіння знаннями, розвитку творчих здібностей студентів, переході від поточного до індивідуалізованого навчання з урахуванням потреб та можливостей особистості. Підкреслюємо, що мова йде не просто про збільшення кількості годин на самостійну роботу. Підсилення ролі самостійної роботи студентів означає принципіальний погляд на організацію учбово-виховного процесу, який повинен будуватися так, щоб розвивати вміння вчитися, формувати у студента здібності до саморозвитку, творчому застосуванню отриманих знань, способам адаптації, до професійної діяльності у сучасному світі.

Дослідники, які займаються проблемою, яка нас цікавить, стосовно вищої школи (С. І. Архангельський, М. Г. Гарунов, У. Я. Голант, Б. Г. Юганзен, С. І. Зінов'єв, А. Г. Молібог, Р. А. Німазов, Н. Д. Нікандров, П. І. Підкасистий та інші), вкладають у термін «самостійна робота» різний зміст. Так, поняття «самостійна робота» трактується як самостійний пошук необхідної інформації, набуття знань, використання цих знань для рішення учбових, наукових та професіональних задач (С. І. Архангельський); як діяльність, яка складається з багатьох елементів: творчого сприйняття та

осмислення учбового матеріалу у ході лекції, підготовки до занять, екзаменам, залікам, виконання курсових та дипломних робіт (А. Г. Молібог); як різні види індивідуальної, групової та пізнавальної діяльності студентів на заняттях або у поза аудиторний час без безпосереднього керівництва, але під спостереженням викладача (Р. А. Нізамов). Організація самостійної роботи у вищій школі розглядається як система мір по вихованню активності та самостійності як рис особистості (Б. Г. Іоганзен). Самостійна робота розуміється також деякими авторами як система організації педагогічних умов, які забезпечують управління учбовою діяльністю, яка відбувається під час відсутності викладача (В. Граф, І. І. Іл'ясов, В. Я. Ляудіс). Іноді самостійна робота ототожнюється з самоосвітою (С. І. Зінов'єв).

Як видно з наведених вище визначень, самостійна робота розглядається, з одного боку, як вид діяльності, який стимулює активність, самостійність, пізнавальний інтерес, та як основа самоосвіти, поштовх до подальшого підвищення кваліфікації, а з другої – як система заходів або педагогічних умов, які забезпечують керівництво самостійною діяльністю студентів.

Модернізація учбового процесу спрямована на скорочення аудиторних годин та зміщення акценту на самостійну підготовку студента. Досвід викладачів свідчить, що вивчення будь-якої програмної теми може бути продовжено у самостійній роботі. Самостійні заняття демонструють студентам результати оволодіння мовою і сприяють подальшому вдосконаленню вмінь та навичок.

Однак результативність діяльності визначається правильною та систематичною організацією самостійної роботи. Викладачу потрібно вибрати ті з них, які найбільш повно допомагають у рішенні практичних загальноосвітніх та виховних задач і разом з тим економічні за часом, не громіздкі, сприяють створенню вмотивованих ситуацій мовного зразка, відповідають інтересам студентів, вдало поєднуються з усією системою учбово-виховного процесу.

Актуальність самостійної роботи у тому, що вона цілеспрямовано формує комунікативні вміння та навички, проявляє турботу про розширення кругозору студентів, виховує естетичне відношення до літератури країни, мова якої вивчається, та до самої мови.

Позааудиторна робота студентів - це запланована учбова, учбово-дослідна, науково-дослідна робота студентів, яка виконується у поза аудиторний час за завданням або під методичним керівництвом викладача, але без його безпосередньої участі.

Об'єм самостійної роботи студентів визначається державним освітнім стандартом. Самостійна робота студентів є обов'язковою для кожного студента і визначається учбовим планом.

Під час визначення змісту самостійної роботи студентів слід враховувати рівень самостійності абітурієнтів та вимоги до рівня самостійності випускників для того, щоб за період навчання був досягнутий необхідний рівень.

Для організації самостійної роботи необхідні наступні умови:

- готовність студентів до самостійної праці;
- мотив до отримання знань;
- наявність та доступність всього необхідного учбово-методичного та довідкового матеріалу;
- система регулярного контролю якості виконаної самостійної роботи;
- консультаційна допомога.

Контроль за самостійною роботою та оцінювання її результатів організується як єдність двох форм:

- самоконтроль та самооцінка студента;
- контроль та оцінка з боку викладача.

У методичних рекомендаціях «Іноземна мова. Завдання для самостійної роботи» пропонуються завдання для самостійного опрацювання студентам економічних спеціальностей та викладачам спеціальностей, пов'язаних з менеджментом, маркетингом, економікою тощо.

Під самостійним опрацюванням ми розуміємо таку форму організації навчально-пізнавальної діяльності студентів, яку спрямовує і контролює викладач або сам студент відповідно до програми навчання на аудиторних заняттях та у поза аудиторний час з метою оволодіння знаннями, навичками й уміннями ділової англійської мови. Це, передусім, сприяє саморозвитку особистості, надає можливість диференційного підходу у навчанні та творчого підходу до організації самоосвіти студентів. З метою покращення рівня володіння англійською мовою за професійним спрямуванням ми вирішили впровадити у навчальний процес для самостійного опрацювання та поглиблення знань студентів наступні теми: «Роль кар'єри у житті людини», «Компанії. Їх класифікації та особливості діяльності», «Різні види магазинів. Похід до магазинів. Продаж товарів», «Ідеї. Важливість творчого мислення у бізнесі», «Стрес. Стрес на робочому місці. Стресові ситуації та вихід з них», «Події. Розваги. Корпоративи на підприємстві», «Створення нового бізнесу. Процес обговорення та прийняття рішень в бізнесі», «Маркетинг. Роль маркетингу для просування товару», «Планування бізнесу. Розробка бізнес плану – запорука успіху бізнесу».

Самостійна робота на заняттях з іноземної мови розвиває у студентів такі важливі вміння, як пошук інформації, її аналіз та виділення головного, оцінювання інформативності матеріалу та професійно-орієнтоване спілкування на основі отриманої інформації. Таким чином, необхідно підвищити відповідальність студентів за хід та результати їхньої самостійної учбової діяльності щодо оволодіння іноземною (англійською) мовою.

Метою самостійної роботи студентів з іноземної мови є формування навичок роботи з іншомовними професійно-орієнтованими джерелами інформації (читання, переклад, творче переосмислення інформації, її особиста оцінка та подальше використання), а також формування навичок усного мовлення у рамках загальноосвітніх тем та професійної тематики.

Застосування самостійної роботи в учбовій діяльності дозволяє 1) оптимізувати процес навчання іноземній мові (англійській) з точки зору

економії аудиторного учбового часу; 2) актуалізувати та активізувати пошук нових знань того, хто навчається; 3) підвищити якість засвоєння запропонованих учбових програм.

Підготовленість студентів до самостійної діяльності щодо вивчення запропонованого матеріалу визначається: 1) наявністю базових учбових навичок з усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності, а саме: говорінню, аудіюванню, читанню, письму (у більшій ступені, безумовно, читанню та письму, тому що основними засобами перевірки виконання самостійної роботи є усне та письмове виконання вправ за самостійно пройденим матеріалом); 2) наявністю навичок перекладу та методами роботи зі словником та довідковою літературою; 3) вмінням працювати з комп'ютерним програмним забезпеченням та Інтернетом.

Методичні рекомендації складаються з 4 кредитів. Кожен кредит містить тексти за запропованою темою та певний граматичний матеріал. До кожного тексту пропонується низка завдань, більшість яких має творчий характер і спрямовані на розвиток навичок вживання граматичних явищ у розмовній мові. Студенти, працюючи над текстом, зважають не тільки на його зміст, але й на ті чи інші граматичні конструкції у ньому. Різноманітні граматичні вправи та тексти і діалоги до них сприятимуть збагаченню лексики загалом і повторенню та закріпленню граматичного матеріалу зокрема, а це поліпшить опанування англійською мовою.

Отже, самостійна робота набуває особливого значення. Вона сприяє виробленню звички систематично з максимальною продуктивністю працювати над мовою у відведені для занять години, продовжувати вивчення матеріалу позааудиторно. Зауважмо, що завдання для самостійного опрацювання можна починати виконувати під керівництвом викладача. На першому занятті викладач проводить інструктаж щодо виконання окремої частини: скільки годин відведено на дану тему (підтему), труднощі, специфіка роботи з даної темою тощо.

Unit I

I. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences:

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| lasers | robots | microsurgery | clone | test-tube baby | breed |
|--------|--------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|

1. In the future patients won't worry about the scars as operations will be performed with _____ .
2. In the twenty-first century more and more dangerous jobs will be done by _____ .
3. Scientists can grow _____ animals that produce more meat.
4. Since the first _____ was born in 1978, modern science has helped thousands of childless couples.
5. They can _____ animals by taking a cell and developing it artificially.
6. Using the latest _____ doctors can perform operations on the smallest parts of the body.

II. Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

Scientific Progress

Despite warnings that it might set off a catastrophic chain reaction that could (1) _____ the Earth, scientists have (2) _____ created a miniature version of the Big Bang, without any observable ill effects. They were able (3) _____ a temperature of (4) _____ ten trillion degrees — a million times hotter than the centre of the sun — by (5) _____ together lead ions at incredible speeds in the Large Hadron Collider, a 27 km underground tunnel at the CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) facility near Geneva.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) to destroy | b) destroying | c) destroyed | d) destroy |
| 2. a) successful | b) success | c) successfully | d) successfulness |
| 3. a) produce | b) produced | c) to produce | d) producing |
| 4. a) the most | b) more than | c) more | d) much more |
| 5. a) smashing | b) smashed | c) smash | d) to smash |

(Answer Keys: 1) d; 2) c; 3) c; 4) b; 5) a)

II. Read the text below. For question (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Young Innovator Profile: Luis von Ahn

Luis von Ahn has great ambitions and a short attention span. The 29-year-old computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, prefers short stories to novels, TV shows to short stories, and the Internet to all of the above. If others share his ambitions, so much the better: he plans to involve his generation in changing the world. “The grandest projects of humanity took on the order of 100,000 people,” he says. “The Panama Canal, the pyramids of Egypt.

Now, for the first time in history, we can easily get more people than that working together. Imagine what we could do with 500 million people.” The trick is getting them all to cooperate.

Like Tom Sawyer, von Ahn has found a simple and mischievous solution: turn the task into a game. Computer solitaire eats up billions of person-hours a year, he points out, and does nobody any good. But he says his “games with a purpose” will accomplish all sorts of useful tasks.

Players will translate documents from one language into another or make it easier for blind people to navigate the Web – all while having fun. And unless they pay attention to the fine print, they may not even know they’re doing so. What excites researchers about von Ahn’s “human computation” work, as he calls it, is less the prospect of getting people to accomplish boring, repetitive chores than the promise of training computers to do the chores themselves. Many tasks that are easy for people are surprisingly difficult for computers, especially *those* that children learn easily, such as classifying objects, recognizing faces, learning verbal languages, and reading handwriting.

His “big goal,” von Ahn says, is to make computers able to do anything that people can do. “I think it’ll happen, definitely. If not in 50 years, then 100.” In the meantime, von Ahn is teaming up with the Internet Archive, a digital library, to get computer users to help digitize old library books by, for example, typing out difficult-to-read words from scanned books when they apply for e-mail accounts. He’s also working for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on a game to help airport baggage screeners with their jobs by drawing their attention to important details in X-ray scans. And with graduate student Severin Hacker and programmer Michael Crawford, von Ahn is developing a game to rank pictures in a sort of aesthetic order: he plans to use the data to teach computers about beauty. So far, puppies and babies are near the top. Aesthetes might object. But von Ahn is unlikely to be discouraged.

“Luis is fearless,” says Carnegie Mellon computer scientist Manuel Blum, von Ahn’s former adviser. “He’s willing to strike out in directions that few would dare to go.”

1. Which of the following is stated about Luis von Ahn according to paragraph 1?
 - a) He isn’t fond of reading historical novels.
 - b) He isn’t able to concentrate for a long time.
 - c) He doesn’t watch much television.
 - d) He doesn’t often browse websites.
2. Why does the author mention *The Panama Canal and the Pyramids of Egypt* in his article?
 - a) They are popular attractions for the young generation.
 - b) They are topics of von Ahn’s history projects at university.
 - c) They are examples of successful joint efforts.
 - d) They are Ahn’s favourite computer games.
3. What does the word “*those*” in paragraph 3 refer to?
 - a) tasks
 - b) people
 - c) computers
 - d) languages
4. What project is Luis von Ahn working on?
 - a) ranking pictures in an aesthetic order
 - b) teaching computers to act like humans
 - c) helping screeners to find baggage
 - d) cataloguing rare library books
5. How does the author characterize Luis von Ahn?
 - a) He is courageous.
 - b) He is enthusiastic.
 - c) He is adventurous.
 - d) He is responsible.

(Answer Keys: 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a)

III. You are going to read an article about how memory works. For questions 1-8 choose the best answer a, b, c or d. Give reasons.

It's all in the mind

Memory is usually defined as the ability to store, retain and, when necessary, recall information. But memory is more than just an incredibly complex function of the human brain. It is what makes us human, even more so than our personalities. Without it, we would not know ourselves, our homes or our friends and family, and we would never be able to learn anything. Our memory is what makes us able to take part in society and allows us to look back on all the things that have happened to us in our lifetime.

It is not yet known what the capacity of human memory is. But it is known that it is so large that we cannot fill our brains completely. Whatever we do there will always be room left for more information. This does not mean, however, that it is always easy to recollect the information we have stored in there, which is why, in the modern world, we often store a lot of information digitally. Phone numbers are kept on our mobile phones, for instance. And a wealth of information is stored on our computers, MP3 players and numerous other digital devices.

Now a group of scientists in Britain are looking into ways that we can store everything to do with our lives on just one small portable device. It would be a bit like the black box recorder on aircraft, but a fraction of the size. This device would be capable of keeping health records, work records and bank statements. It would also carry every digital photograph or video taken in a person's life, every telephone conversation they ever had and every e-mail they ever wrote. In short, it would contain every aspect of their life on a hard drive.

The possible uses for this kind of information storage system are endless. One obvious example would be in a medical emergency, when doctors would have a patient's records at their fingertips. Also, no one would ever need to physically remember what they were supposed to do that day, whether it be for work or in their social lives. In old age people would have their whole personal history

available to them. And the police might just find such a system useful in helping them solve crime.

Yet this is, without doubt, a sensitive issue. A research project in the United States, similar to the British one, had to be discontinued because of the outrage it caused among human rights groups and the general public. For one thing, many people object to the idea that there would no longer be such a thing as a private life, as the authorities would know everything about us. Also, even nowadays, identity theft is a problem on the Internet. In the future, this could be much worth with a system that knows absolutely everything about you.

Many people are already familiar with some of the possibilities of such a system, from the world of Hollywood films. This is perhaps why many are so suspicious of any kind of device that could record and store every piece of information to do with a person's life. In the film *Total Recall* the plot revolves around whether the lead character actually 'possesses' his own memories or whether they were put there instead. This theme is also central to other big blockbusters.

Also many people may have understandable reservations about how information systems could be used in the future, it does not mean scientists should stop working on them. It is the job of scientists to investigate all ideas and possibilities for human progress. If we don't allow them to, we will never know what we may have missed out on. Hollywood might just be wrong about how we will use such knowledge in the future.

1. The writer feels that memory is
 - a) a skill that people have to learn.
 - b) what makes people friendly.
 - c) as important as our character.
 - d) how we understand the world around us.
2. The writer thinks people use digital devices because
 - a) there is no space left in their memory.
 - b) they need to keep phone information.

- c) it is difficult to remember everything.
 - d) it shows others how wealthy they are.
3. What are the British scientists attempting to do?
- a) design a new kind of video camera
 - b) build equipment for aeroplanes
 - c) reduce the size of computers
 - d) improve information technology
4. The writer uses the phrase 'at their fingertips' (paragraph 4) to show
- a) how the information system will be used.
 - b) how information will be instantly available.
 - c) how fast doctors will be with their hands.
 - d) how doctors will treat patients in the future.
5. Why does the writer think people opposed the study in the United States?
- a) It would encourage people to steal.
 - b) It would resemble the British project.
 - c) It would affect their right to privacy.
 - d) It would restrict government freedom.
6. Why does the writer mention Hollywood films?
- a) to explain what people are worried about
 - b) to show what kinds of film are popular
 - c) to defend the story lines they contain
 - d) to make it clear how they reveal the future
7. The writer feels it is important to
- a) be cautious about new information systems.
 - b) encourage advances in scientific research.
 - c) ignore the ideas shown in Hollywood films.
 - d) keep strict control over scientists' work.
8. What is the writer's attitude to the British scientific project?
- a) It is unnecessary.
 - b) It is dangerous.

- c) It must be stopped.
- d) It may be beneficial.

IV. Complete the sentences with the verbs in their correct form:

retain recall recollect store solve discontinue record investigate
revolve possess

1. My grandma _____ how many years earlier she had been a nurse.
2. The research project was _____ because of lack of money.
3. Scientists are _____ the possibility of a portable memory device.
4. Tim couldn't _____ exactly what had happened before the accident.
5. We already have some of our personal information _____ on a microchip in our passports.
6. Karen didn't _____ a single memory from before the crash.
7. If the police had everyone's personal information, it would be easier for them to _____ crimes.
8. The plot of the film _____ around a character called Jack.
9. Our personal history may be _____ on a device like a flight recorder on an aeroplane.
10. The secretary _____ a copy of all the company invoices.

V. Complete the phrases with:

medical complex digital keep rights information have human wealth
social bank sensitive

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ... function | 7. human ... groups |
| 2. ... brain | 8. ... reservations |
| 3. ... device | 9. ... emergencies |
| 4. ... records | 10. a ... of information |
| 5. ... lives | 11. ... systems |
| 6. ... statements | 12. ... issue |

VI. You are going to read an article about nanotechnology. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one

which best fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

Nanotechnology – the next big thing?

*Nanotechnology, the technology of materials of microscopic size, is seen as **controversial** by many people. In this article, James Blunt looks at some of the benefits – and potential dangers.*

Imagine a world in which kitchens clean themselves, tiny brushes 800 times finer than a human hair clean up pollutants in water and **minute** robots, so small that their presence can only be **detected** with the help of the world's most powerful microscopes, move through the human body **seeking out** and destroying cancerous tissue.

If all this sounds like scenes from a remake of the 1960s science fiction film *Fantastic Voyage*, in which a group of scientists and their submarine are **shrunk** to a size where they can travel around the inside of a patient's body, think again. Scientists and doctors working in the new branch of science known as nanotechnology see these ideas as only some of the possible **applications** of their research. 1_____ There is even **speculation** that materials can be developed that will allow machines to repair themselves in much the same way as the human body does.

The first applications of this exciting new technology are already in use. Silver nanoparticles are used in food packaging, **disinfectants** and dressings for **wounds**, and other particles are used in cosmetics and the manufacture of DVDs. 2_____ Trousers are being treated with minute particles that help make them waterproof without changing the **texture** of the cloth.

Although the idea of using microscopic robots to fight disease is still futuristic, nanotechnology is already being used by doctors. For example, magnetic nanoparticles have been given to patients suffering from certain cancers. 3_____ This gives doctors a way of **tracking** the spread of disease without the need for an operation.

Unfortunately, as with so many new ideas, it is not all good news. 4_____ It has even been suggested that the world could **rapidly** be reduced to a grey dust as the result of some disaster involving the new technology.

Part of the problem is due to the fact that, by definition, nanoparticles are minute. They are so small that they are **readily** taken up by the human body. 5_____ Studies have already shown that such contamination can cause DNA **mutation** and the destruction of cells.

There is also a growing body of evidence to show that some nanomaterials can be harmful to the environment and the evidence is **supported** by scientific theory. 6_____ This phenomenon results in an increased production of potentially dangerous free radicals and other harmful substances.

Despite the fears, there are signs that the new materials can actually **benefit** the environment and help in the fight against global warming. 7 _____ For example, a nanoparticle additive is being used to improve the fuel efficiency of buses in Britain and scientists at Cambridge University are developing a light bulb that will last 60 years. However, if we are to avoid another environmental catastrophe then, as with most advances in technology, the message for nanotechnology must be : ‘proceed with extreme caution’.

- A Normally, the skin acts as a natural barrier to invasion by foreign bodies, but the new materials can cross biological membranes and penetrate tissues and organs.
- B Nanomaterials can be used to improve the efficiency of traditional materials.
- C Even our clothes now benefit from nanotechnology.
- D It seems that the possible applications are limited only by the imaginations of the researchers.
- E The smaller a particle, the greater its chemical and biological activity.
- F Others include building new materials to be used in a new generation of super computers and similar electronic devices.
- G People are already expressing their concerns that nanotechnology may be

difficult to control.

H When injected, the tiny metal balls concentrate in the body's healthy tissue.

VII. Complete the phrases with the words below. Use the completed phrases to make sentences based on the text.

*scientific biological extreme potential growing cancerous fight harmful
food increased environmental natural*

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ... dangers | 7. ... production |
| 2. ... tissue | 8. ... substances |
| 3. ... packaging | 9. ... catastrophe |
| 4. to ... disease | 10. ... caution |
| 5. ... body of evidence | 11. ... barrier |
| 6. ... theory | 12. ... activity |

VIII. Read the text below. For question (1–10) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Jeans

Jeans, (1) _____ called blue jeans, were first made in the US. They are now worn all over the world. Jeans were created during the Gold Rush in the 1840s and 1850s, when many people went to the western US to (2) _____ gold. Miners often lived in tents made out of a strong material and, because they (3) _____ strong clothes, they began to wear trousers made of the same material. Many jeans were sold by Levi Strauss, who had a store in California, and today Levi's are (4) _____ the most famous jeans.

Traditionally, jeans are blue, but the fabric they are made of, denim (a firm cotton cloth), comes in many colors. Once it was fashionable to have bell-bottoms or flares, but nowadays people (5) _____ straight-legs. Designer jeans made by (6) _____ fashion designers are sometimes worn by the rich.

For a long time jeans were worn only for physical work, but in the 1960s US society changed and young people (7) _____ traditional attitudes to dress. Jeans were a symbol of these changes and became very popular. Now, people of

any age wear jeans because they are comfortable, practical and cheap. In the US they can be appropriate for all but the most formal (8) _____. Many people wear jeans to work, church or to (9) _____ in the evening. In Britain, some restaurants and wine bars do not allow in people who are wearing jeans, and some companies do not like their (10) _____ to wear jeans for work.

1. a) besides b) also c) moreover d) too
2. a) find out b) look after c) search for d) take in
3. a) wore b) asked c) needed d) missed
4. a) between b) as well as c) among d) together with
5. a) dress b) prefer c) put d) elect
6. a) chief b) top c) head d) peak
7. a) questioned b) learned c) recognized d) accepted
8. a) reasons b) styles c) occasions d) aims
9. a) go on b) go away c) go out d) go off
10. a) customers b) staff c) employers d) group

(Answer Keys: 1) b; 2) c; 3) c; 4) c; 5) b; 6) b; 7) a; 8) c; 9) c; 10) b)

IX. Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d).

Unique Albert Einstein Memorial

This interesting memorial showing Albert Einstein (1)_____ on a (2)_____ bench of Mount Airy Worth Carolina) is present at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington DC. The bronze statue is shown (3)_____ a paper with mathematical calculations.

Plus, there is a star map at the (4)_____ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is (5)_____ that the astronomers from the US. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.

1. a) seats b) has seated c) seated d) seat
2. a) three-steps b) three-step c) three-steps' d) three-step's
3. a) holds b) holding c) has held d) held

4. a) statue's b) statue c) statues d) statues'
5. a) interesting b) interested c) interestingly d) interest

(Answer Keys: 1. c; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a)

X. Read and translate the article. Answer the question: Why is creativity important in business?

Innovation in Business

An idea can turn to dust or magic, depending on the talent that rubs against it. — Bill Bernbach, co-founder of Doyle Dane Bernbach

Over the last decades, innovation and creativity have become critical skills for achieving success in developed economies. The need for creative problem solving has arisen as more and more management problems require creative insights in order to find suitable solutions.

Creativity goes hand in hand with innovation. And there is no innovation without creativity. While creativity is the ability to produce new and unique ideas, innovation is the implementation of that creativity - that's the introduction of a new idea, solution, process, or product. Creativity is the driving force behind innovation and the incorporation of looking at things from a different perspective and freedom of restrictions by rules and written or unwritten norms.

Why is creativity important in business?

Creativity and innovation within a well-run companies have always been recognized as a sure path to success. Stimulating creativity and exploring completely new and unknown before territories lead as result to increasing the productivity of the organisation. Encouraging the employees to think outside of the box and giving them time and resources to explore new areas for innovative ideas is the key to cost-effective business solutions.

Creativity improves the process of solving problems. It doesn't matter if we're talking about developing a new strategy or an innovative way to stay ahead of the competition. Creative problem solving gives that competitive edge that any business is striving to achieve.

Creative ideas and innovative approaches can come from almost anywhere—from your partners, customers, target groups, employees. They can bring you fresh perspectives and ideas, so show them that you're listening and open to their feedback. That's why it is important an open exchange of ideas to be supported and encouraged by the company.

XI. Complete the text below with the correct verb in the right form:

base create design (2) discover invent name use write

Did you know...?

- Text messaging was 1 _____ by the Finnish company Nokia. They wanted to help Finnish teenagers, who were very shy. They found it easier to text their friends than to phone them.

- The first bikini was 2 _____ by two Frenchmen. It was 3 _____ after Bikini Atoll, the island where the atomic bomb was first tested. The Frenchmen thought that the bikini would have a similar effect on men as a bomb exploding.

- Light bulbs are 4 _____ specially to last only a certain number of hours. It would be possible to make light bulbs that lasted forever, but then the manufactures wouldn't make so much money.

- The first *Harry Potter* book was 5 _____ in a café in Edinburgh. JK Rowling was unemployed, and she didn't have enough money to pay for heating, so she wrote it in the café where it was warmer.

- Also penicillin was 6 _____ by Alexander Fleming, he didn't know how to make it into a medicine. It was first made into a medicine ten years later, by an Australian scientist Howard Florey.

- Spiders were 7 _____ as a cure for toothache in the 17th century. They were first made into a pasta, and then put on the bad tooth.

- Sherlock Holmes, the great detective was 8 _____ by writer Arthur Conan Doyle. Holmes was 9 _____ on a real person – Doyle's teacher at medical school, who was famous for saying to his students, 'What can you tell me by just observing the patient?'

XII. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to 1-6. There are two choices you do not need to use.

The history of mobile phones

Mobile phones have become ubiquitous in our society. In fact, they have been around for several decades in some form or another. The technology began shaping in the late 1940s, when the idea of a mobile phone was introduced. Let us see how the mobile phone developed in its current form.

1. Mobile phones are looked upon as a modern invention. However, their origin can be traced back to the invention of telephone way back by Graham Bell in 1870s and success in the capture of radio message. Since those events, these basic technologies have merged and shaped themselves together as mobile phone.

2. Summing up the history of mobile phones we can say that the Telephones were the beginning of the whole system. Radio charted the progress of radio communications. Both technologies came together to bring Radio Telephones. Then came Cellular which marked the development of the popular cellular mobile phone systems. Another step was Digital which led to the emergence of a digital standard, GSM. Satellites helped mobile phones emerge as the preferred medium of communication.

3. Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876. The device was initially developed using the technology designed for the telegraph and started out as a manually-switched network. Calls were connected by operators. Another pillar of mobile telephony came into being when Charles Stevenson developed radio communication in the early 1890s to keep in contact with off-shore lighthouses. Marconi transmitted a signal over a distance of 2 km in 1894. Fessenden was able to broadcast music by radio in 1906.

4. Next development was merger of telephone and radio technologies. Units worked by connecting to one or more base stations. However, one could only talk or listen, for the transmit and receive frequencies were different.

In early 1920s in the United States, mobile radios began operating at 2 MHz. These mobile radios were used only by the police on experimental basis. By

the 1920s, police forces in the United States were experimenting with two-way radios in patrol cars. Practical systems were not implemented until the 1940s. Development of the system was done keeping the police and emergency services requirements in mind. Public use of mobile technology was not yet thought.

5. Commercial Mobile Telephony goes back to the 1940s, when digital wireless and cellular roots came into being. The transistor, invented in 1948, made it possible to build smaller, cheaper and lighter devices. While early telephone network worked on the vacuum tube and the transistor, the wireless revolution began only after low cost microprocessors and digital switching became available.

6. New mobile phone system called Total Access Control System (TACS) made possible efficient use of frequencies. The system had the mobile phones connected to smaller, lower-powered base stations arranged in a cellular pattern. Hence the name cellular phone. However, limitation of Analogue technology led to the development of GSM or Global System for Mobile Communications technology. GSM enabled efficient use of radio spectrum, provided international roaming, gave satisfactory voice quality and was compatible with other systems such as ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).

This paragraph tells us about...

- A the place where mobile technology was first used.
- B step by step improvement of the telephony.
- C the start of commercial mobile telephony.
- D the development of technical knowledge.
- E the satellite phones.
- F the creator of the phone.
- G the origin of the name 'cellular'.
- H the communication technologies.

XIII. Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d).

The Hubble Space Telescope

Since its 1 _____ in 1990, the Hubble Space Telescope has become one of the most 2 _____ instruments in the history of astronomy. Children of today do not need to look into the sky and wonder – Hubble has 3 _____ the beauty of the heavens to the face of the earth. The Hubble telescope has 4 _____ a multitude of increaibly discoveries about our universe and origins to be made. It has also provided us with some of the most beautiful images of all time. To understand the true 5 _____ of this telescope, consider the Hubble Ultra Deep Field – the deepest image of the universe ever taken in visible light, looking back in time more than 13 billion years. It is impossible to look at this image and not feel a sense of awe at the technological achievement that made it possible.

The history of the Hubble Space Telescope can be 6 _____ back as far as 1946, when the astronomer Lyman Spitzer wrote the paper *Astronomical advantages of an extra-terrestrial observatory*. Spitzer 7 _____ much of his career to pushing for a space telescope to be developed. In 1962 a report by the US National Academy of Sciences recommended the development of a space telescope as part of the space 8 _____ , and in 1965 Spitzer was 9 _____ as head of a committee given the task of defining the scientific objectives for a large space telescope. On April 24, 1990, Space Shuttle Discovery was launched in Florida, 10 _____ the Hubble Space Telescope into space.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a) float | b) project | c) catapult | d) launch |
| 2. a) minor | b) compelling | c) significant | d) trivial |
| 3. a) brought | b) come | c) given | d) gone |
| 4. a) enabled | b) inhibited | c) invested | d) prepared |
| 5. a) charge | b) value | c) profit | d) amount |
| 6. a) determined | b) traced | c) spotted | d) trailed |
| 7. a) vowed | b) presented | c) devoted | d) gave |
| 8. a) business | b) program | c) bulletin | d) timetable |
| 9. a) appointed | b) admitted | c) established | d) selected |
| 10. a) bringing | b) going | c) drawing | d) taking |

XIV. Read the text below. For each of the empty space (1-10) choose the correct variant a, b, c, or d.

Exploring Saturn

Cassini-Huygens is one of 1 _____ missions ever launched into space. 2 _____ an array of powerful instruments and cameras, the spacecraft is capable of 3 _____ accurate measurements and 4 _____ images in a variety of 5 _____ conditions and light spectra.

1. a) more ambitious b) much ambitious c) the most ambitious
d) less ambitious
2. a) Loaded at b) Loaded in c) Loaded with d) Loaded about
3. a) took b) to take c) taken d) taking
4. a) detailed b) details c) detailing d) will detail
5. a) atmospheric b) atmosphere c) atmospherically d) atmospheres

Cassini-Huygens is 6 _____ three-axis stabilized spacecraft equipped for 27 diverse science investigations. The Cassini orbiter 7 _____ 12 instruments and the Huygens probe had six. Equipped to 8 _____ investigate all the important elements that the Saturn system 9 _____ uncover, many of the instruments have multiple functions. The spacecraft communicates 10 _____ one high-gain and two-low gain antennas.

6. a) - b) a c) the d) an
7. a) will have b) having c) to have d) has
8. a) thoroughly b) thorough c) throughout d) though
9. a) ought b) should c) may d) had
10. a) on b) before c) above d) through

XV. Read the text below. For each empty space (1-5) choose the correct variant (a, b, c, or d).

Pros and Cons of Cloning

On March 7, 1997 the world was stunned by the news that a team of scientists in Edinburgh, Scotland had successfully cloned a sheep they named Dolly. All of a sudden, the worries of science fiction writers seemed very relevant. Would vast armies of cloned soldiers be raised to fight wars for us? Or perhaps we'd create a race of slaves?

However, at the symposium in Rome, the doctors insisted they were motivated solely by the desire to help infertile couples have children. Cloning is the Pandora's box of the new millennium. No one can be certain where this technology will lead, yet the lure and romantic possibilities we envision are an overwhelming temptation.

The possibilities of cloning are as limitless as our imagination, and some people have really sick imaginations. It is not surprising then, that governments around the world are either banning or introducing strict regulations to monitor the technology.

The Canadian Minister of Health, Allan Rock, has presented a draft law to the House of Commons Committee on Health that would ban human cloning and regulate assisted human reproduction.

There are anti-cloning advocates who believe human cloning shouldn't be allowed since it infringes on one of the things we value most, our individuality. Some also believe that human cloning may damage dignity and break down our social structures. Some religions groups and other organizations say human cloning is wrong.

Of course, there are those who believe that the ability to clone humans is invaluable, especially if we take into consideration that we don't necessarily have to clone entire people. For example, cells could be duplicated so that victims of severe burns could grow back their own skin.

Dr Ian Wilmut, one of the scientists responsible for cloning Dolly, in his article written for *Scientific American*, states, 'Cloning offers many other possibilities. One is the generation of genetically modified animal organs that are suitable for transplantation into humans'. He explains that pig organs that are

transplanted into humans would be rapidly destroyed by the human immune system and suggests that organs from a pig that have been genetically altered could eventually be accepted into the human body and save lives.

Many argue that cloning animals could save species that are newly extinct or on the brink of extinction. For example, scientists in Spain are working on bringing back to bucardo, a newly extinct Spanish mountain goat while other teams are looking into saving rare animals such as the African bongo, the ocelot and the giant panda.

Scientists believe the potential of human cloning is so valuable to the human race that it would be premature to stop research now. They are just beginning to understand the possibilities of the technology.

1. While experimenting on animals scientists ...
 - a) know for sure the future outcome
 - b) worry about the results of the experiment
 - c) understand that their worries are irrelevant
 - d) are concerned about the future of the world
2. The possibilities of genetic modifications are ...
 - a) limited
 - b) known
 - c) predictable
 - d) unpredictable
3. Cloning is beneficial because ...
 - a) it can regulate assisted human reproduction
 - b) it can damage dignity
 - c) it can break down our social structure
 - d) it is unnatural
4. The researchers have proved that ... could save lives.
 - a) only the animal organs transplanted into humans
 - b) genetically modified animal organs transplanted into humans
 - c) genetically modified immune system of another human

d) genetically modified immune system of an animal transplanted into humane

5. Most scientists

- a) are in favour of the human cloning
- b) consider cloning a waste of time
- c) want to prevent animals from disappearing
- d) could create a race of slaves and monsters

XVI. Read the text below. For each empty space (1-5) choose the correct variant (a, b, c, or d).

It comes as a major surprise to learn that in 2008 the number of medical experiments involving animals has shown the largest rise since modern records began. Home Office figures state that nearly 3.7 mln experiments were performed on animals last year, a rise of 454, 000 or 14% on the previous year. This is the steepest increase in animal use in medical research since 1986, when the government introduced new recording and monitoring procedures.

While most experiments in 2008 involved mice, macaque monkeys were used in 1,000 extra experiments, a hike of 33%. This trend is particularly disturbing and difficult to justify. The spike in animal experimentation coincides with the 50th anniversary of landmark proposals to find alternatives. Alas, for half a century successive governments have failed to fund the promised development of replacement methods – even though every scientist knows that animal models are flawed and imperfect approximations of the human body and human disease.

The recent jump in animal research had been condemned by animal rights campaigners who have called for a new coordinated effort to reduce the number of animals used in medical research.

Replacement of animals is possible in many spheres of medical research. Remember how the supporters of vivisection used to say that it was impossible and dangerous to halt the animal testing of cosmetics and household products? Well, despite their scare-mongering, it has been possible to safely replace many animal tests that were previously said to be 'irreplaceable'. The Dr Hadwen Trust has

shown that alternatives are safe and effective. With tiny amounts of self-generated funding, it has already financed the development of successful, scientifically-validated alternatives to experiments that were once conducted with animals, including brain, kidney, diabetes and rheumatism research.

Of course, some animal research has provided breakthroughs in medical science. But these breakthroughs might have also come about through non-animal experimentation if they had been equally well funded. What applies to mice, dogs, monkeys or rabbits may not necessarily apply to humans. Our physiology is sufficiently different to invalidate most cures devised by animal experimentation.

1. Since modern records began the number of medical experiments involving animals

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) has declined | b) has cut down |
| c) has increased | d) has not changed |

2. The rise of involving intelligent animals in the experiments is

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) about 70% | b) more than 30% |
| c) 50 % | d) 100 % |

3. The results obtained from experiments on animals are

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) perfect to humans | b) applicable to humans |
| c) inaccurate to humans | d) good science to humans |

4. Some methods of vivisection used in the animal testing of cosmetics and household products

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) cannot be safely halted | b) are impossible to replace |
| c) are dangerous to stop | d) have been successfully substituted |

5. The advances in medical research might have come through non-animal experimentation if they

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) had been physiologically supported | b) had been applied to humans |
| c) had been better financed | d) had provided accurate data |

XVII. Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

The story oh the microwave oven, 20th century famous invention

It was during a radar-related research project around 1946 that Dr Percy Spencer, while working for Raytheon Corporation, noticed that a candy bar in his pocket melted during the testing of a new vacuum tube called a magnetron. This intrigued Dr Spencer, so he tried another experiment, this time he placing some popcorn kernels near the tube and, watched as the popcorn sputtered, cracked and popped.

The next morning Spencer decided to put the magnetron tube near an egg. Spencer and a colleague both watched as the egg began to tremor and shake. Spencer's colleague moved in for a closer look just as the egg splattered yolk all over his face. Dr Spencer concluded that if you can cook an egg that quickly, then you could cook other foods as well. He began experimenting. Dr Spencer enclosed the food to be cooked in a metal box that he fed the microwaves into. Dr Spencer had invented what was to revolutionize cooking, and form the basis of a multimillion dollar industry, the microwave oven, another one of the famous inventions I think is super important.

In 1947, Raytheon demonstrated the world's first microwave oven and called it a Radarange. The first microwave ovens cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000. Around 1952-55, Tappan introduced the first home model priced at \$1295. In 1967 Raytheon owned Amana Refrigeration introduced the first countertop microwave oven. It cost just under \$500 and was smaller, safer and more reliable than previous models.

By 1975, sales of microwave ovens would, for the first time, exceed that of gas ranges. In 1976, the microwave oven became a more commonly owned kitchen appliance than the dishwasher, reaching nearly about 52 million US households. America's cooking habits were being dramatically changed by the convenience by the microwave oven. Once considered a luxury, the microwave oven had developed into a practical necessity for a fast-paced world of the 20th century.

1. The invention started with

a) an egg b) a lollipop c) the popcorn d) a sweet

2. The egg near the magnetron

- a) boiled b) fried c) cooked d) cracked

3. The first models microwave ovens were

- a) pricey b) cheap c) luxurious d) efficient

4. Before the 1970s the microwaves were ... the gas ovens.

- a) more popular than b) not as popular as
c) as popular as d) not popular at all

5. America's cooking habits were ... changed by the convenience of the microwave oven.

- a) moderately b) seriously c) slightly d) somewhat

XVIII. Read the text below. Choose from A-H the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Not really a famous invention, but a very important one

The transistor is possibly the most important of the famous inventions of the twentieth century. I don't think it's the most famous necessarily, but I believe it is one of the most important inventions ever. Without it there would be no personal computers, no cell phones, no calculators (1) _____. Life would be quite different.

Before the advent of the transistor, valve used in electronic circuite was the vacuum tube. The vacuum tube worked but it was bulky and used a lot of electrical power that ended up as heat which shortened the life of the tube itself. The transistor is small and uses much, (2) _____. Because it uses so little power there is little heat to dissipate and the transistor does not fail as fast as does a vacuum tube.

The transistor was successfully demonstrated on December 23, 1947 (3) _____. Bell Labs was the research arm of American Telephone. William Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Brattain were the three individuals (4) _____.

Shockley had been working on the theory of such a device for more than ten years. While he could work out the theory successfully but after eight years of trying (5) _____. Bardeen and Brattain were called in to handle the

engineering and development, which they did in the relatively short time of two years, creating point-contact transistor.

Shockley subsequently designed a new type of transistor called the 'bipolar' transistor which was superior to the point-contact type and replaced it. Thus the transistor was, in large part, (6) _____ .

A at Bell Laboratories in Murrey Hill, New Jersey

B Shockley's creation

C credited with the invention of the transistor

D much less power than the vacuum tube

E he could not build a working model

F and no GPS system

G being used everywhere

H there are so many

Unit II

I. Read the text below. Choose from (a–h) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

Introduction to sleep

When you're in a rush to meet work, school, family, or household responsibilities, do you cut back on your sleep? Like many people, you might think that sleep is merely a "down time" when (1) _____. Think again. What is sleep? Sleep was long considered just a uniform block of time when you are not awake. Thanks to sleep studies done over the past several decades, it is now known that sleep has distinctive stages that cycle throughout the night. Your brain stays active throughout sleep, but (2) _____. For instance, certain stages of sleep are indeed for us to feel well rested and energetic the next day, and other stages help us learn or make memories. In brief, a number of vital tasks carried out during sleep help maintain good health and enable people to function at their best. On the other hand, not getting enough sleep can be dangerous - for example, (3) _____ if you drive when you are tired. How much sleep is enough? Sleep needs vary from person to person, and (4) _____. Most adults need 7-8 hours of sleep each night. Newborns, on the other hand, sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day, and children in preschool sleep between 10 and 12 hours a day. School-aged children and teens need at least 9 hours of sleep a night. Some people believe (5) _____. But there is no evidence to show that older people can get by with less sleep than younger people. As people age, however, they often get less sleep or they tend to spend less time in the deep, restful stages of sleep. Why sleep is good for you and skimping on it isn't? Does it really matter if (6) _____? Absolutely! Not only does the quantity of your sleep matter, but the quality of your sleep is important as well.

- a) they change throughout the lifecycle
- b) that sleep is needed for creative problem solving
- c) different things happen during each stage
- d) it can lead to daytime sleepiness
- e) the brain shuts off and the body rests
- f) that adults need less sleep as they get older
- g) you get enough sleep

h) you are more likely to be in a car crash

(Answer Keys: 1. e; 2. c; 3. h; 4. a; 5. f; 6. g)

II. Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A Different Way to Wake Up

By Catherine Clarke Fox

Matty Sallin's alarm clock wakes you up with the aroma of sizzling bacon.

When Matty Sallin, 34, was working on a degree in art and technology at New York University, he got an interesting assignment in electronics class: Create something for the household. He decided to create an alarm clock.

"Everybody has to deal with these every day, and they are extremely unpleasant!" he says. He asked different people what they'd like to wake up to instead of a clanging, noisy alarm. A lot of them said, "The smell of bacon."

So Sallin and two classmates invented a new kind of alarm clock: a wooden box with a pig face and a digital clock that uses the smell of cooking bacon rather than sound to wake someone up. He explains, "There's no danger of burning, because I built it carefully. It uses halogen light bulbs instead of a flame for cooking and turns off automatically after ten minutes." Just a few easy steps are required to set the "alarm".

"What you do is put a couple of frozen strips in the night before," says Sallin. Bacon is cured, or preserved, so there is no danger of it spoiling overnight. "If you set the alarm for 8:00, it will turn on at 7:50 and slow cook for ten minutes under the halogen bulbs", he says. Then the bulbs turn off and a fan blows the scent out through the nostrils of the pig.

"So instead of an alarm or a beep or a radio, you smell yourself awake", says Sallin. "Then you can open the door on the side and pull the bacon out and eat it." When Sallin was a kid, he spent a lot of time making drawings of inventions. "I wanted to make an elevator in my back yard and a special tree house," he says. "But I never really thought I'd be called an inventor!"

Sallin got an A in the class and went on to other things - but people continue to hear about his invention and email him every day asking where they can buy his alarm clock.

These days he designs computer software, but if he decides to produce and sell his aroma alarm, maybe he can develop some other models. Any votes for cinnamon buns?

1. Which of the following is TRUE about Matty Sallin?
 - a) He taught at New York University.
 - b) He liked fried bacon for breakfast.
 - c) He got the idea of his alarm clock from others.
 - d) He got up at 8 in the morning when a student.
2. What does the word "they" in line 7 stand for?
 - a) household chores
 - b) assignments
 - c) alarm clocks
 - d) classes
3. Which is NOT mentioned in the text about the new alarm clock?
 - a) It's safe to use.
 - b) It's popular with people.
 - c) It's a result of team work.
 - d) It's available in several models.
4. What is Matty working on now?
 - a) computer programs
 - b) a backyard elevator
 - c) a cinnamon alarm
 - d) halogen bulbs
5. Which of the following does the author mention in the text?
 - a) Matty was given the task to make an alarm clock.
 - b) Matty was successful in selling his aroma alarm.
 - c) Matty's alarm gives three beeping sounds.

d) Matty's alarm clock fulfils two functions.

(Answer Keys: 1) c; 2) c; 3) d; 4) a; 5) d)

III. Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d).

A recent study may have an answer to one of (1)_____ mysteries in science – what is the purpose of sleep? The work (2)_____ it's actually about making animals function more efficiently in their environments.

Pythons and bats are among the longest sleepers at over 18 hours a day. Human babies need 16 hours, and most of us probably feel we need around eight hours of sleep (3)_____ well.

Professor Jerry Seigel from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times of animals and found that they vary widely. Some, like migrating birds, can survive long periods without sleeping at all. He believes that sleep helps to conserve (4)_____ and to make best use of limited resources. Sleeping also makes us less likely to (5)_____.

1. a) much greater b) greater c) the greatest d) greatest
2. a) suggests b) suggest c) is suggested d) have suggested
3. a) functions b) to function c) to have functioned d) is functioning
4. a) energizer b) energetic c) energy d) energise
5. a) got injured b) injured c) have injured d) get injured

(Answer Keys: 1. c; 2. a 3. b; 4. c; 5. d)

IV. Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

Flying Alarm Clock

This alarm clock will be sure to wake even (1)_____ of sleepers. The idea is simple; when the alarm (2)_____ , part of the alarm will fly and land at some

random location in your room. Only (3)_____ you place the piece back on the stationary alarm base will the alarm stop ringing.

The flying piece takes to the air via rotating propeller blades which allow it (4)_____ flight. The only way to silence the alarm is to physically find the propeller and position it back on the alarm, thus forcing you (5)_____ your bed.

1. a) heavier b) the heaviest c) heavy d) the heavier
2. a) will go off b) is gone off c) goes off d) go off
3. a) since b) while c) when d) unless
4. a) to achieve b) achieves c) achieving d) achieved
5. a) to b) out of c) in front of d) in

(Answer Keys: 1. b; 2. c; 3. c; 4. a; 5. b)

V. Read the text and decide which answer - a, b, c, or d – best fits each space (1-15). There is an example at the beginning (0).

An early bird or a night owl?

Owls are nocturnal creatures. They are wide 0) awake at night and they sleep during the day. If this 1) _____ like bliss to you, then, like about 20% of the population 2) _____ find themselves most active at around 9 pm, you may fall into the same category 3) _____ our feathered friend. Night owls often have difficulty waking up in the morning, and like to be up late at night. 4) _____ of animal behavior indicate that being a night owl may actually be 5) _____ into some people's genes. This would explain 6) _____ those late-to-bed, late-to-rise people find it so difficult to change their behaviour.

The trouble for night owls is that they just 7) _____ to be at places such as work and school far 8) _____ early. This is when the alarm clock becomes the night owl's most important survival tool. Experts 9) _____ that one way for a night owl to beat their dependence 10) _____ their alarm clocks is to sleep with the curtains open. The theory is that if they do so, the morning sunlight will awaken them gently and naturally.

The 11) _____ is that, unlike the feathered owl, human owls cannot claim that a nocturnal existence is their 12) _____ lifestyle. They are

programmed to be at their best 13) _____ the day. 14) _____ if we try to change our schedules and work at night, Mother Nature is not fooled. Night is still the time when our body 15) _____ down. Night owls simply start and finish a little later than average.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 0. a) aware | b) wakeful | c) awake | d) alert |
| 1. a) sounds | b) hears | c) listens | d) looks |
| 2. a) when | b) whose | c) which | d) who |
| 3. a) like | b) as | c) with | d) for |
| 4. a) Research | b) Examinations | c) Enquiries | d) Studies |
| 5. a) constructed | b) built | c) erected | d) made |
| 6. a) why | b) when | c) how | d) where |
| 7. a) ought | b) have | c) must | d) should |
| 8. a) too | b) enough | c) from | d) away |
| 9. a) tell | b) speak | c) inform | d) say |
| 10. a) in | b) on | c) to | d) for |
| 11. a) truth | b) honesty | c) real | d) reason |
| 12. a) usual | b) expected | c) ordinary | d) natural |
| 13. a) while | b) throughout | c) through | d) during |
| 14. a) Also | b) Even | c) Yet | d) As |
| 15. a) slows | b) moves | c) goes | d) falls |

V. a) Is it important to have a standard daily routine? Why/Why not? Read the text to find out.

b) Read the text again and choose the correct answer, a, b, c, or d, for questions 1-6.

Can you feel the rhythm?

‘Routine’ is usually seen as a negative term nowadays, largely because we no longer belong to a society of nine-to-fives. We live in what is fast becoming a 24-hour society, where everything is open all hours. You can buy your groceries at

midnight, book your holiday on the Internet at 3am, and do business online at the crack of dawn. Before you join the 24-hour revolution, however, take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you – that a round-the-clock lifestyle is not what nature intended.

In an area of our brains called the hypothalamus, we have a ‘body clock’ that controls our body’s natural rhythm. **It** tells us when it’s the right time to eat, sleep, work and play. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well-being. It is, in fact, what makes us **tick** and it controls many things including our hormones, temperature, immune functions and alertness. It synchronises all these like a conductor with an orchestra; it regulates tempo and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than random noise. If we try to ignore our body clocks, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health.

Ignoring your body clock and changing your body’s natural rhythms cannot only make you depressed, anxious and accident prone, it can lead to much more serious health problems. For example, heart disease, fatigue, ulcers, muscular pain, and frequent viral infections can all result from trying to outsmart our body clocks. Altering our patterns of sleeping and waking dramatically affects our immune system. While we sleep the body’s repair mechanisms are at work; when we are awake natural killer cells circulate around our bodies and cause more damage. Our digestive system is affected, too – high levels of glucose and fat remain in our bloodstream for longer periods of time and this can lead to heart disease.

Unfortunately, we were not designed to be members of a 24-hour society. We cannot ignore millions of years of evolution and stay up all night and sleep all day.

We function best with a regular pattern of sleep and wakefulness that is in tune with our natural environment. Nature’s cues are what keep our body clocks ticking rhythmically and everything working in harmony. So, next time you think a

daily routine is boring and predictable, remember that routine may well save your life in the long run.

1. What does **it** in line 9 refer to?
 - a) our body's natural rhythms
 - b) the hypothalamus
 - c) our body's biological clock
 - d) our brain
2. What does the word **tick** in line 11 mean?
 - a) check
 - b) motivate
 - c) select
 - d) function
3. In what way is our body clock like the conductor of an orchestra?
 - a) The hypothalamus controls our actions.
 - b) It makes all the body's functions work together at the right time.
 - c) The body clock is very precise.
 - d) We have a special programme.
4. If we change our sleep patterns, we
 - a) will get an infection.
 - b) will disturb our immune system.
 - c) will get heart disease.
 - d) get high levels of dangerous cells.
5. According to the text, we should
 - a) do things when our body tells us to.
 - b) organise our body clock according to a strict schedule.
 - c) use the natural environment to work out a regular routine.
 - d) have a boring, slow-paced lifestyle.
6. According to the text, our body clock
 - a) can be changed without harm.
 - b) determines when we should do things.

c) helps us to fight sleep.

d) is a boring routine.

VI. a) Read the article and complete each paragraph with the following words:

flying heights closed spaces open spaces snakes spiders wasps water

b) Are you afraid of any of these things? Why? Do you know any people who are?

c) Underline the four words in the text related to being afraid.

We are all afraid ...

Famous people have phobias like the rest of us, and sometimes they seriously affect their lives.

1. Winona Ryder, American actress

Winona Ryder has been afraid of _____ since 1983. When she was 12 years old she fell into a lake and nearly died. Luckily someone pulled her out, and after a few minutes she came back to life again. It can be a real problem when she's making a film. For example, in some of the scenes in *Alien III*, she had to go in a boat and she was terrified.

2. Rupert Grint, British actor

Rupert Grint has been afraid of _____ since he was a child. In this respect he is like the character he played in the *Harry Potter* films, Ron Weasley, who is also frightened of them. Rupert had a very hard time in the second *Harry Potter* film where he and Harry had to fight a giant one (the size of an elephant) with very hairy legs!

3. Dennis Bergkamp, ex-international footballer

Dennis Bergkamp has been afraid of _____ since 1994. He was on a plane in the USA with the Dutch national team during the World Cup. A journalist said that there was a bomb on the plane (there was not), and everybody started to panic, including Dennis. He decided never to travel by plane again. Because of his fear Bergkamp could not play in many important matches for Holland, Inter Milan, and Arsenal.

VII. Read the article about morning and evening people. Choose a, b, c.

Are you allergic to mornings?

Are you somebody who cannot wake up in the morning? Do you need two cups of coffee before you can start a new day? Do you feel awful when you first wake up?

Scientists say it's all because of our genes. How did they find this out? Researchers from the University of Surrey interviewed 500 people. They asked them questions about their lifestyle, for example what time of day they preferred to do exercise and how difficult they found it to wake up in the morning. Scientists then compared their answers to the people's DNA.

They discovered that we all have a 'clock' gene, also called a Period 3 gene. This gene can be long or short. People who have the long gene are usually people who are very good in the morning, but who get tired quite early at night. People who have the short gene are usually people who are more active at night but who have problems waking up early in the morning. How does it help us to know if we have the long or short gene? Scientists say that, if possible, we should try to change our working hours to fit our 'body clock'. If you are a 'morning person' then you could start work early and finish early. But if you are bad in the mornings, then it might be better to start work in the afternoon and work until late at night. So maybe, instead of nine to five it should be seven to three or twelve to eight.

1. Scientists say that if we are bad at getting up in the morning this is because

- a) we are born like that.
- b) we go to bed too late.
- c) we drink too much coffee.

2. Researchers asked people questions about

- a) the way they lived.
- b) science.
- c) sport and exercise.

3. They discovered that people who have a short 'clock' gene

- a) are better in the morning than in the evening.

b) get tired very early.

c) are better in the evening than in the morning.

4. They recommend that people who have a long 'clock' gene

a) should only work in the afternoon and evening.

b) should start work early and finish early.

c) should start work late and finish late.

VIII. Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to 1- 5. There are three choices you do not need to use.

How to motivate yourself to wake up early and workout

1 _____

You set your alarm for 6 am each night and correspondingly jump into the shower when the buzzer goes off. You do this because you know that you have to be at work! You cannot just hit snooze 3 days a week and just skip work! So, why not be the same about your exercise routine? For starters, try placing your alarm clock on the other side of the room. Turn the volume up full blast so that when you wake up to it, you actually wake up! The purpose of placing it on the other side of the room is so that you physically have to get up and turn the alarm off.

2 _____

Buy a pair of great jeans that are your ideal size. You don't have to spend a lot of money but you want to have something to motivate yourself towards. Or, if you cannot afford to spend money on clothing, find something in your closet that once fit you but is now too snug. Hang the new or vintage article of clothing in front of your workout equipment. This will help push you to see what you are really motivating yourself toward.

3 _____

Make sure you have a day to sleep in! Whether it's Wednesday or Saturday, make sure to give yourself a reward. If you are devoting yourself to making a healthy change, then you must give yourself credit for working hard.

4 _____

Put your workout equipment in your bedroom or as close to your bedroom as possible. If your bedroom is on the top floor of your home and exercise equipment is in the basement, then you may feel it's too exhausting to go all the way to the basement!

5 _____

If you choose to workout at a gym, still leave your alarm on the other side of the room, but also wear workout clothing to bed. Wear comfortable shorts, a sports bra if you are a woman, and a T-shirt. Or, lay out your workout attire the night before so that you can wake up and change quickly. The drive to the gym will actually help to wake you up. Make a CD or playlist on your iPod with upbeat songs to listen to while driving to the gym to wake you up.

- A Have some energy drink!
- B Wake up!
- C Keep your outfit close.
- D Choose a day for healthy change!
- E Stretch and work out!
- F Do purchasing to motivate you forward!
- G Conquer your day!
- H Prepare suitable clothes for training!

IX. Read the text below. For questions 1-5 choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

Early birds eat better

by Katherine Hulick

If you are a morning person, you are in luck. Early birds tend to make healthier food choices throughout the day than night owls. That's the take-home message from a new study. People who really come to life in the evening hours also tend to eat later and much more junk food.

Her study looked at data from two surveys in 2007 conducted with adults living in Finland. The first had focused on people's risk of heart disease. It also had included questions that help separate early birds from night owls. For example, it asked: "During the first half-hour after having woken in the morning, how tired do you feel?" Night owls would most likely select 'very tired' or 'fairly tired'. Early birds would probably pick 'fairly refreshed' or 'very refreshed'.

The second survey assessed eating habits. Participants described when and what they had eaten during the past two days. Maukonen's team then looked at 1,854 people who had completed both.

After analyzing the data, the researchers found that both morning and evening people consumed approximately the same number of calories over the course of a whole day. However, night owls tended to eat their meals later than early birds did. The researchers also looked at what the participants had been eating. All foods that provide calories contain some combination of protein, fat and carbohydrates.

The researchers reported their findings in the March issue of Obesity. 'It's really important that we start understanding differences between people who eat late at night and early in the morning', says Courtney Peterson. Night owls tend to be less healthy overall than are early risers, Peterson notes. They are more likely to fall ill with heart disease, diabetes or cancer. Many studies have looked into the issue. The fact that night owls tend to eat more junk food probably plays a role.

1. According to paragraph 1, people who go to bed late are considered ...
 - a) to be healthier than early-risers
 - b) to be prone to obesity
 - c) to eat healthy food
 - d) to prefer food that is low in nutritional value
2. The highlighted in the third paragraph word 'it' stands for ...
 - a) food
 - b) research
 - c) scientist
 - d) habit
3. The survey held by the group of scientists assessed ...
 - a) the night-owl lifestyle

- b) early-bird lifestyle
 - c) the dietary recall
 - d) the dietary recall and questions pointing to the night-owl or early-bird lifestyle
4. The research showed that
- a) only night owls eat food with high calories
 - b) only early risers eat food with high calories
 - c) both groups consume the same calories
 - d) both groups prefer junk food to healthy food
5. We can infer from the text, that
- a) it's better to be a night owl
 - b) it's never too late to eat
 - c) it's necessary to develop a healthy lifestyle
 - d) it's useful to gain weight

Unit III

I. *Job* is countable and *work* is uncountable. Complete the following sentences with *work* or *job*:

1. He is a bit nervous. He is starting a new _____ tomorrow.
2. I know you are a driver. I think that it hard _____ .
3. She is looking for part-time _____. A full-time _____ would be too much for me.
4. She won't go back to _____ because she has a baby.

5. I'm sorry, I can't discuss it now. I've got a lot of _____ to do.

6. Judging by the Mercedes he is driving I'd say he's got a pretty good _____ .

7. I had some casual _____ while I was at college – working in a shop or snack bar.

8. I want to do something original. A regular nine-to-five _____ is not for me.

II. Match the first part of the sentences with their endings:

1. Whatever you ask him to do he does wrong. He doesn't seem to have
2. You can always depend on him for an honest opinion. He is not afraid to speak
3. I wish he were more independent. He tends to rely on
4. He's just so flexible. He will adapt
5. I have to tell him what to do. He doesn't ever think
6. You have to tell him what to do and when. He never seems to use
 - a) his initiative.
 - b) his mind.
 - c) to any situation.
 - d) much common sense.
 - e) other people too much.
 - f) for himself.

III. Read the text below. Match choices A-H to 1-5. There are three choices you do not need to use.

Choosing a Career

1 _____

There are as many kinds of careers as there are people. They vary greatly in the type of work involved and in the ways they influence a person's life.

The kind of career you have can affect your life in many ways. For example, it can determine where you live and the friends you make. It can reflect how much

education you have and can determine the amount of money you earn. Your career can also affect the way you feel about yourself and the way other people act toward you.

2 _____

By making wise decisions concerning your career, you can help yourself build the life you want. To make wise career decisions and plans, you need as much information as possible. The more you know about yourself and career opportunities, the better able you will be to choose a satisfying career.

3 _____

Learning about oneself. People differ in what they want from a career. Many people desire a high income. Some hope for fame. Others want adventure. Still others want to serve people and make the world a better place.

Before you begin to explore career fields, you should determine your values, your interests, and your aptitudes (abilities). Most people are happiest in jobs that fit their values, interests, aptitudes.

4 _____

Each person has many values, which vary in strength. For example, money is the strongest value for some people – that is, wealth is more important to them than anything else. As a result, they focus their thoughts, behavior, and emotions on the goal of earning a high income. Other values include devotion to religion, taking risks, spending time with family, and helping others. People should understand their values prior to making a career decision.

5 _____ You can develop an understanding of your values by asking yourself what is most important to you and by examining your beliefs. For example, it is important to you to work as a member of a team? Or would you rather be in charge or work alone? If working alone or being in charge is important to you, independence is probably one of your primary values.

A Each person chooses his career in order to change his life completely.

B The importance of moral values of life to make a good career

C Young people hope for fame

D Different aims in choosing a career

E The suggestions for development an understanding of person's values

F Most people desire a high income and an easy job

G The role of the right choice of career

H Much information helps to make a wise career decision

IV. You are going to read about the ambitions of three young people. For Questions 1-5, choose from the people (A-C). Who ...

- is still at school?
- is going to study Medicine?
- exercises regularly?
- has just completed a course?
- has already arranged a job for next summer?

1. Ito Oshima is a schoolboy from Japan. He is seventeen years old.

“I’ve always wanted to be a firefighter because I want to save lives. Firefighters have to be brave and strong, as their work is often dangerous. I work out twice a week at the local gym because I want to be ready for the entrance test. I’m sure I’ll pass it. After the test, in September, I’m going to begin a firefighting training course. I know the course isn’t going to be easy, but I’m going to work really hard. I hope I’ll pass it, so wish me luck!”

2. Roberto Fellini is a 21-year-old from Italy.

“I want to work as a barman because I like meeting people. A good barman has to be friendly and patient. This won’t be a problem for me, as I like socializing and I never get angry. I recently finished a bartending course in Rome and I’m very excited at the moment, as I’m getting a full-time job in my uncle’s bar next summer.”

3. Natasha Wilkins is a 16-year-old schoolgirl from Scotland.

“I’d like to work as a doctor because I like helping sick people. It’s not an easy job though, as doctors have to be hardworking and careful. They often work very long hours and they can’t make mistakes. When I finish my A levels, I’m going to study Medicine at university. I just hope I’ll be a good doctor.”

V. Fill in the words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

complete, training, local, save, wish, meet, get, full-time, entrance, long

1 to ... lives

6 to ... people

2 the ... gym

7 to ... angry

3 a (n) ... test

8 a (n) ... job

4 a (n) ... course

9 to work ... hours

5 ... me luck

10 to ... a course

VI. Underline the correct word:

1. He *took / passed* the test because he worked hard.
2. Gill is *learning / studying* Architecture at university.
3. He does good *job / work*.
4. Doctors look after *sick / ill* people.

VII. Fill in *make* or *do*, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

1 to ... mistakes

6 to ... a cup of coffee

2 to ... a phone call

7 to ... a noise

3 to ... my homework

8 to ... the shopping

4 to ... the beds

9 to ... the ironing

5 to ... the washing-up

10 to ... my best

VIII. Fill in the correct prepositions, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

1. to be ready ... a test; 2 ... September; 3 to work ... a barman; 4 ... Rome; 5 ... the moment; 6 to get a job ... my uncle's bar; 7 to study Medicine ... university

IX. 1. Read the article, the introduction and the questions in the text. What do you expect the article to be about?

Cracking Career

Ever dreamed about having a job on a tropical island like one of the Virgin Islands? Then why not consider working as a diving instructor? Not only can you

help people learn this fascinating sport, but you can also help educate people about the environment... Meet Angela Webb and discover how you can make your hobby your career!

So, Angela, is it hard to become an instructor? What qualifications do you need?

If you are determined and you really want to succeed, anything's possible! But, yes, it takes a lot of time to gain the relevant experience and qualifications. Through the BSAC (British Sub-Aqua Club), I first trained as a Sports Diver and then went on to do my instructor qualification. If you are really ambitious, you can even progress to Advanced Instructor.

What kind of personality do you need to have to do this line of work? What qualities?

I would say a sense of leadership is important. Also, determination and an adventurous spirit helps! But, obviously, you have to be good at working with people in a team, and fairly organized. But then there are also skills you need to acquire, like knowing how to use computers or how to speak other languages.

What facts can you tell us about coral reefs?

As much as a quarter of all marine life lives there – did you know that? So, it's imperative that we look after them. Unfortunately, as you probably know, they are in jeopardy due to man's activity. They're being destroyed a lot faster than the time it took for them to be formed. Did you know that coral reefs take thousands of years to grow? Even if the conditions are perfect, they only grow about two centimetres a year.

That is amazing. Really makes you respect them. So what can we do to ensure the survival of coral reefs?

When diving, be careful not to touch the coral, either with your body or your equipment. Also, we have to be extremely careful in the boat, so we don't drop anchor on a reef. Certainly, no rubbish should ever be dumped there, for obvious reasons. And, naturally, you shouldn't even think about taking some coral home as a souvenir!

Is there anything you don't like about the job you do?

Of course it's difficult being away from your family and friends for long periods, and it takes time to adapt to the new culture you are living in. But after a while you find that you have a new home and a new set of friends, and there is no time to get homesick as there are so many new things to discover. The other main concern is the safety aspect – it can be daunting to think that you are responsible for the safety of all the people you instruct. Luckily, everyone under my instruction has escaped unharmed – touch wood!

2. Read the text and mark the sentences Y (Yes), N (No) or DS (doesn't say).

- 1 Angela started diving when she finished school.
- 2 Angela has passed two diving exams.
- 3 It is important for Angela to earn a good salary.
- 4 Angela is adventurous and determined.
- 5 It helps to have other skills as well as diving skills.
- 6 Angela works on her own.
- 7 Coral reefs are in danger.
- 8 We can't do much to help protect the coral reefs.
- 9 Angela often gets homesick.
- 10 Angela has had no difficulties with her groups so far.

3. Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- 1 You need to study to get q... before becoming a doctor.
- 2 After university, I t... to become a teacher.
- 3 Kindness and patience are necessary q... if you want to be a nurse.
- 4 Typing and filing are essential s... for secretaries.
- 5 It took him a while to a... to the new work environment.

4. Match the underlined words to their synonyms.

Frightening, feeling, take care of, move on, danger, thrown away, get, ideal

5. Make notes under the headings, then speak about what it is like being a diving instructor.

qualifications

personal qualities

pros / cons

6. Project: Interview a person about his / her job. Use the headings from the text to prepare your questions. Interview the person, then write a short article (60-80 words) about him / her, similar to the one about Angela.

X. 1. Match the words to form compound nouns.

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 bus | a instructor |
| 2 bank | b agent |
| 3 web | c clerk |
| 4 security | d programmer |
| 5 travel | e driver |
| 6 factory | f guard |
| 7 ski | g worker |
| 8 computer | h designer |

2. Choose two jobs from Ex.1. Use these phrases to make as many true sentences about each job as possible.

work: shifts / from nine to five / six days a week / overtime / in an office / in a factory / from home / with your hands / behind a desk / with a computer / outside

be: your own boss / self-employed / well-paid / poorly-paid / underpaid / overworked / successful

the work is: *boring / creative / stressful / interesting / repetitive / challenging / satisfying*

I'm not sure, but I think bus drivers work shifts. They are rather poorly paid. I guess their job is boring, because they drive the same route all day.

XI. What about you? What job would you love / hate to do? Why?

I could never be a ... because I wouldn't like working shifts. I'd prefer to be

XII. Use the notes to talk about what skills / qualities each job requires, as in the example.

Teacher, architect, lawyer, tour guide, librarian, songwriter, office worker, vet, secretary

Needs to have...good computer / organizational skills; a good telephone manner; a driving licence / university degree

Must be good at ...foreign languages, ICT, maths, music, etc., working alone as part of a team; explaining things

Should be ...careful, creative, dedicated, hard-working, honest, patient, polite, reliable

Must be interested in ...helping others, reading, working with children / animals / etc

A teacher needs to have a university degree, and must be good at explaining things. They should be dedicated and patient, and interested in helping others.

XIII. Read the descriptions of six personality types. Which type(s) are most / least like you? Which of the jobs would you like to do? Does this match the personality type you think is most like yours?

Risk-taker: You like to be in charge. You focus on goals and like to reach your target. You see opportunities and take them. You want to be rich and successful.

stockbroker, pilot, business manager

Conventional: You like to see things through to the end and you pay attention to detail. You like order, routine and structure.

secretary, cashier, accountant

Investigative: You're very curious and enjoy problem solving. You like to know how things work and to rest out your ideas.

scientist, doctor, astronomer, detective

Creative: You're a bit of a dreamer, but you can express yourself and you like to find different ways of doing this.

artist, photographer, musician

Practical: You like to get things done and don't like wasting time. You are good with your hands and like to spend time outdoors.

policeman, carpenter, farmer, electrician, mechanic

Caring: You like being with people and working as part of a team. You are a good listener and like helping people with their problems.

teacher, nurse, social worker

XIV. Fill in: for, as or in. Check in your dictionary.

1 I'd like to apply ... the post.

2 I have worked ... a singer since 1995.

3 How long have you worked ... Accounts?

4 Fill ... this application form.

XV. Complete the sentences with the correct word. Check in your dictionaries.

1 I haven't had a *salary / wages / pay* rise for four years.

2 Until he *earns / gains / wins* more experience, there's no chance of him getting a better job.

3 Sarah is a teacher by *job / career / profession*.

4 Eve wants to make herself a(n) *occupation / career / employment* in the music industry.

5 Jack works for a sales *business / industry / company*.

XVI. Read the theory, then complete the sentences with the correct adjective derived from the verbs in bold.

We can form adjectives from verbs with the suffixes: - able (imagine - imaginable), -ible (sense - sensible), -ive (impress - impressive), -ed (please - pleased) and -ing (please - pleasing).

1 You have to be ... (create) to be an artist.

2 Sam can't find a ... (suit) job.

3 Tom is brilliant at making any subject ... (comprehend) to small children.

4 Being a teacher is always ... (interest) because every day is different.

5 Now he has finished university, Lee is a ... (qualify) architect.

XVII. Identify the jobs from the descriptions of what the people do.

1 This person flies aeroplanes.

2 You take your car to this person to be repaired.

3 This person takes care of sick animals.

4 This person works in an office typing letters, answering the phone and arranging meetings.

5 This person will help you invest money in companies.

6 This person controls the movements of aircraft.

7 This person designs pages for the Internet.

8 You pay money to this person in a shop or bank.

9 This person helps children and families who have problems.

10 This person will give you the key to your hotel room.

XVIII. Complete the exchanges with verbs from the list.

promote apply dismiss retire resign

1 A: So, are you going to ... for the job?

B: No. I don't think I'm suitably qualified for it.

2 A: Ian is going to

B: Really? Why?

A: He's found a better paid job.

3 A: If this project is successful, my manager will ... me.

B: Good luck!

4 A: I've still got six years ahead of me before I

B: Hang in there!

5 A: I've heard that the company will ... several people next month.

B: Oh, no. Any idea who?

XIX. Project. Write a short e-mail to your English pen friend about your dream job. Say: what it is, why it's your dream job, how it matches your personality type.

XX. Complete the text with phrases from the list. You may have to change the form of the verbs.

work overtime, be her own boss, work for, a successful career, work from home, be employed, set up, self-employed

Sheila has 1) ... with a large cosmetics company where she 2) ... as a senior marketing manager for the past three years. Although she is quite satisfied with her job, she sometimes feels that her work is not appreciated, especially when she has to 3) She is now thinking of 4) ... her own business so that she can 5) Sheila thinks that she would be happier 6) ..., even though she accepts that people who are 7) ... are less secure than those who 8) ... a large company.

XXI. Choose the best word to complete the job adverts.

1. We have a 1) *vacancy / space* for a young, dynamic and hard-working 2) *student / graduate* to lead our growing sales force in the London area. As leader you will be responsible for 3) *team / group* development and 4) *education / training* and you will 5) *reply / report* directly to the company Sales Director.

2. Are you willing to work 6) *changes / shifts*? Do you enjoy the 7) *happiness / satisfaction* of solving challenging 8) *problems / questions* without 9) *control / supervision*? Are you 10) *practical / handy*? Do you have a 11) *clean / tidy* driver's licence? If you can answer 'yes' to these questions, then we would like to hear from you.

3. We want you

With over 300 stores nationwide Book World is now firmly established as the No 1 bookshop in the UK. If you are 12) *stimulated / motivated*, committed, 13) *ambitious / ruthless* and enjoy succeeding in an exciting fast-paced work 14) *location / environment*, we want you! No previous 15) *skill / experience* required.

XXII. Cross the odd one out.

1 salary, wages, skills, pay

2 earn, gain, win, fail

3 experience, job, career, profession

4 under-paid, well-paid, poorly-paid, overworked

5 boring, creative, uninteresting, repetitive

6 business, university, industry, company

XXIII. a) The people (1-4) are all looking for new jobs. Read their descriptions and underline the key words.

1. Geoff has always liked making things to entertain his children. Since losing his job as a teacher he has been looking for a way to turn his hobby into a career.

2. Susan first noticed her flair for writing when she won a creative writing competition at school. However, her career as a poet is not going very well and she must find a new job to pay the bills.

3. Michael has had several well-paid jobs. Now, he would like to use his psychology degree in a job that he can improve people's lives.

4. Brooke is currently working in an office for a publishing company, but she dreams of a less ordinary life. She wants to explore new places and help protect the environment.

b) Read the job advertisements (A-F) and decide which job would be the most suitable for each person. There are two you don't need.

A. Tour Guide - Explore Alaska Ltd

A life of adventure awaits you in Alaska. Explore Alaska Ltd is looking for guides to lead small groups of tourists through the Alaskan wilderness and to promote conservation in the area. No previous experience is required as on-the-job training will be provided. Apply in writing to William Seward, Explore Alaska Ltd, 3 Primrose St, Ketchikan, Alaska, AK 99950-3365

B. Animal Psychologist Dunstable Zoo Pic

Can you deal with animal anxieties? Dunstable Zoo Pic is looking for a trained animal psychologist to work with our collection of wild and exotic animals. Ideal candidates should have a degree in veterinary medicine and a background in psychology. Application forms are available from Human Resources Dept, Dunstable Zoo, Bedfordshire, LU6 INF.

C. Film Extra — Talent Inc

Want to be on the movies? Talent Inc is looking for people to take part in a Hollywood film that is being shot here in London. The work requires a great deal of waiting around. Although there can be no guarantee that you will appear in (the final film, you may see yourself next to a major star. For more information, call Sandy on 01292 364 807.

D. Cards Writer - Comic Cards Ltd

Can you say it with style? Comic cards Ltd wants writers with wild and witty imaginations. Salaries are good for those who can come up with catchy lines and lots of laughs. Email John Keats at www.comiccards.co.uk.

E. Caregiver — Spring Lake Retreat

Do you have the qualities to help people with mental illness lead rich and rewarding lives? Spring Lake Retreat has an excellent success rate in dealing with mental illness and we are looking for caregivers who can approach those in need with respect. For further information call Florence on 01484 627 895.

F. Toy Designer — Lullaby Toys Plc

Want to bring a little magic into young lives? Lullaby Toys Plc is looking for an imaginative toy designer to expand our range of educational toys for children under 7 years of age. The ideal candidate should have experience in toy design and a passion for education. Tel. Joy Fischer on 02646 738 991.

XXIV. Read and translate the text:

Employment

It is very difficult to find an interesting and well-paid job. Especially it is hard, if you claim the high position. Requirements for applicants are very strict. They must be capable of independently tackling the tasks, set to them; be able to compile documents, to conform to the company's image, to be responsible for results of their work. Free command of foreign languages will raise your chances.

You must be ready to pass the attitude test, which will help to assess the candidate's suitability for the post. An applicant for a job must be hard on people, but modest. At hiring it's necessary to tell your background, dates about successes in your previous job, reasons of dismissal (you might become redundant or at own will).

You should bear in mind that your revenue and your future position will depend of your track record. For example, you can be worker, self-employed or member of senior management. Your salary will also depend of your employment at the work. Many firms offer a work-flexibility. The information about requirements at hiring to different companies and firms you may find in eye-catching leaflets, in Internet and at people, who are directing mail short.

Every company has own rivals. That's why it's very important to be able to appear clients, to be hard on people at hiring of new personnel and to testify to the company's dependability on the market right. Good workers always receive

bonuses. It is necessary to remember, that you can't claim the senior position without high education.

If you have passed probationary period successfully, have come up to the expectations of the company, if you are pleased of salary, of graphic of work, of requirements that the company has offered to you, it means, that this job approaches you.

XXV. What should you do to find a job? Find logical sequences of the steps you should take to get an invitation for an interview:

- make an appointment with an employment agency counselor;
- read the classified ads, think what kind of job you want;
- analyze your skills, personality traits and accomplishments;
- get ready for the interview;
- find out what employment agency you can use;
- find out as much as you can about the company.

XXVI. Read the text.

So, You Are Looking for a Job

What must you begin with? There are several traditional ways of looking for a job.

A civilized and active means of looking for a job is studying the market of offered vacancies to get an idea of necessary demands and size up your own chances.

The best way of doing this is to use the help of employment agencies or to study independently the ads of job opportunities being published.

Announcements of job opportunities can be read in different printed publications. But which of them is worth reading to?

Don't put much trust in ads in the yellow press. Solid companies place ads in prestigious expensive publications with a firm reputation.

Your main task is to understand whether the position being offered is consistent with the levels of your skills, education, and experience in work.

The structure of job opportunities ads is usually the same: the name of the vacant position, the list of the candidate's professional duties, the demands made of the candidate, and the system of compensations and benefits. Ads are often published by employment agencies on behalf of their clients. The address of the office is usually not given - it is suggested that the resume should be sent to a P.O. box or else faxed.

Having carefully studied the demands and duties being offered, an experienced reader may extract information on the activities of the company and prospects of its development.

The phrases often used about «successful work over many years in the Ukrainian market», «New missions being opened» etc., really testify to the company's dependability, serious prospects for its growth, and the durability of its stay in Ukraine.

First, one must pay attention to the position. To grasp what lurks behind the position's English name, there is a need to visualize at least in general outline the personnel structure at western companies. For instance one may be misled by the incorrect interpretation of the word «Assistant». There is a need to understand that this word does not at all imply secretarial functions. A more exact meaning of this word is: mate, apprentice manager, high-class specialist capable of independently tackling the tasks set to him.

Therefore using all possible means, try to learn as much as possible about this position to prepare yourself as best as possible for a meeting with the employer.

Carefully read the demands made of the given position. The demand to know a foreign language is very important, in most cases there is a need for free command of the language - Fluent English. Free command implies an ability freely to deal with a foreign manager, competently to compile documents and speak on the phone. This demand may prove to be the most important.

Quite often the ads do not decipher other demands in detail. For example, the ability to type in Ukrainian/Latin. According to international standards, an

adequate level of typewriting is a speed of 60 words per minute. Therefore, when claiming the given position, you need to check your speed or bring it up to the required level. Besides, a secretary is usually required to be able to work on a personal computer. In general, if the ads meticulously enumerate the software products, systems, languages, etc., which the candidate must necessarily know, remember that these demands have a strictly binding force.

Such special demands set the level of the candidate's indispensable qualifications.

Thus you have decided to find a job, buy a magazine, carefully study the ads given by employment agencies. Now you will be faced with the labor-consuming procedure of writing and circulating your resume.

XXVII. You are looking for a job. Analyze your interests and abilities. Answer the following questions.

- I. What are my abilities?
2. What special talents do I have?
3. What are my special interests?
4. What are my physical abilities and limitations?
5. What are my attitudes and values?
6. How do I see myself, or what is my self-concept?
7. What is my previous experience?
8. What are my educational plans for the future?
9. Am I the kind of person who works well in a large group, or do I work better with only one or two people?
10. Am I willing to accept change?

XXVIII. Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

The History of Chupa Chups Lollipops

The Chupa Chups company started as an idea of a Spanish citizen named Enric Bernat in 1958. Mr. Bernat started his career at an apple jam factory. He approached investors about a lollipop business but he failed to get support. He took

over the company himself and built the first production machines with his own hands. He also decided that the new creation would be called Chupa Chups, after the Spanish verb *chupar*, which translates into *to suck*.

Enric Bernat knew that the bon-bons on a wooden stick would be an instant hit. Previously candy had been marketed as a luxury and kept away from children.

However, he knew that if he could get the candy into the view of children he would sell many more lollipops. Five years after he first introduced the idea, Chupa Chups were being sold at over 300,000 stores across Europe.

The original Chupa Chups sales force was over 600 sales agents for 300,000 locations.

This amazing sales force sped across Europe to bring the good news and delicious taste of the Chupa Chups lollipops to the masses. Without their dedication and excitement, there would be no way the company could have grown to the massive size that it is today.

Sadly, the traditional wooden stick that was associated with Chupa Chups had to be discontinued and replaced with a plastic one due to the lack of wood available in Spain. The stick has remained plastic ever since. Chupa Chups were originally going to be called GOL but the name did not stick.

An advertising firm came up with the idea to name them Chupa and the delightful lollipops were born. Salvador Dali, the famous painter, created the new Chupa Chups logo, which remains on the wrapper on all of the lollipops to this day.

The Chupa Chups business went international beginning with Asia and Australia in the 1970's. It soon followed to North America and the rest of Europe. The amazing results led to a high point for the company, with the production of over 4 billion Chupa Chups lollipops during the 2003 calendar year.

1. Which of the following is stated in the text about Enric Bernat?

- a) He inherited the family business.
- b) He borrowed money from a bank.
- c) He devoted his life to jam production.

- d) He made the factory equipment himself.
2. What is TRUE about the Chupa Chups logo?
- a) It was designed by a great artist.
 - b) It made the lollipop more popular.
 - c) It has changed three times by now.
 - d) It varies from country to country.
3. Where was the Chupa Chups business originally concentrated?
- a) In Asia
 - b) In Europe
 - c) In Australia
 - d) In America
4. According to the text, what helped the company to become a big success?
- a) The product's unusual name
 - b) The variety of lollipop tastes
 - c) The candy's attractive wrapping
 - d) The sales staff's enthusiasm
5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?
- a) Candies used to be an expensive treat.
 - b) The name Chupa Chups means bon-bons.
 - c) Chupa Chups originally had wooden sticks.
 - d) Bernat's product was meant mainly for children.

(Answer keys: 1) d; 2) a; 3) b; 4) d; 5) b)

XXIX. Read the text below. Choose from (a-h) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Coke

Coca-Cola (often abbreviated to “Coke”) is a cola drink and is the world's most popular carbonated soft drink. The Coca-Cola Company's headquarters are located in Atlanta, Georgia, (1) _____ around 1884. Coke's inventor, John Pemberton, was not a quickwitted marketer of his drink, and the ownership of Coke eventually passed to Asa Candler, (2) _____ . Candler's successful

marketing, continued by his successors such as Robert Woodruff, established Coke as a major soft drink first in the United States and later around the world.

Originally designed to be sold at soda fountains, (3) _____, whose distinctive shape has become a part of the drink's branding. Major advertising campaigns have established Coca-Cola slogans such as "The pause that refreshes" as part of popular culture. Nevertheless, Coca-Cola has been criticised for its possible negative health effects, with many urban myths surrounding it. In addition, (4) _____ has been periodically challenged, in particular by its main rival Pepsi-Cola. This tension reached its peak during the 1980s, at the height of the Cola Wars, which eventually resulted in the heavily-publicised introduction of "New Coke", (5) _____. The widely unpopular decision was eventually voided in the face of public opposition.

Since then, the Coca-Cola Company has on occasion introduced soft drinks under the Coca-Cola brand name. The most famous of these is Diet Coke, which has become a major diet cola, but others exist, such as Cherry Coke. There are also (6) _____ but which remain unaffiliated with Coca-Cola the drink, such as Sprite.

- a) Coca-Cola was later sold in bottles
- b) intended to replace the original Coca-Cola
- c) where the first television ad was created
- d) the commercial success of the drink
- e) some memorable slogans for Coca-Cola
- f) whose company remains the producer of Coke today
- g) where the drink was first invented
- h) some drinks marketed by the company

(Answer Keys: 1-g; 2-f; 3-a; 4-d; 5-b; 6-h)

XXX. Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

How to Make an impressive Speech

Having a tough time deciding on what persuasive speech topics to talk about? Don't sweat it. First, you must know your target audience very well. Know their age, sex, educational attainments and career experiences. Find out what their beliefs, dreams and goals are. What keeps them excited or awake at night? If possible, know their personal, cultural, social, religious and political backgrounds. This will prevent you from saying something that might be offensive to a particular race or culture.

Then, based on the information gathered from your audience, make a list of persuasive speech ideas that might fit their personality, status or background.

Remember that the worst thing you could do is deliver a boring speech, so try to come up with controversial yet useful themes. Make persuasive speech topics that will benefit your audience. Remember people are always thinking of "WIIFM" (What's In It For Me?). If they do not see any good results or advantages for listening to your speech, they will not be interested or responsive.

Choosing your topics, check those items that you either are an authority on or are very familiar with. Your audience will look up to people with authority. If they perceive you as someone who is an expert on a subject, they would be more likely to listen to you and accept your viewpoints.

Do proper research over the Internet and libraries to come up with your persuasive speech ideas. During your research, take note of the most interesting or helpful facts relevant to your audience. *Keep an open mind* and relate how your research can solve their problems or improve any aspect of their life.

Some people are naturally skeptical, so make your statements well-grounded: gather statistics, facts, presentations, case studies or true stories. Make sure you note the source or reference.

Finding persuasive speech topics is easy if you follow the guidelines above.

1. According to the text, which is the first thing you should do to impress the audience?

- a) Wake them up with a shocking statement.
- b) Share your views and opinions with them.

- c) Know the people who you speak to.
 - d) Find out if you are of similar background.
2. According to the text, what do people expect most from your speech?
- a) It should be full of ideas.
 - b) It should be instructive.
 - c) It should be useful.
 - d) It should be funny.
3. Which topics should be preferred?
- a) Topics well-known to the audience.
 - b) Topics you have good knowledge of.
 - c) Topics conforming with the audience's opinion.
 - d) Topics connected with widely accepted ideas.
4. Which of the following is the phrase "keep an open mind" (paragraph 4) closest in meaning to?
- a) Be ready to accept views and opinions of others.
 - b) Help the audience express their view and ideas.
 - c) Know the subject you are talking about.
 - d) Put a lot of thought in your work.
5. According to the text, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
- a) Prove what you are going to say.
 - b) Conduct preliminary research.
 - c) Make references to your sources.
 - d) Put your speech online.

(Answer Keys: 1) c; 2) c; 3) b; 4) a; 5) d)

XXXI. Read the text below. Choose from (a-h) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Some Tips for Teens to Succeed in an Interview

1 _____

Don't just show up for the interview. The more information you have learnt in advance, the better impression you will make on the interviewer. Take the time

to get working papers (if you need them) and references, before you start looking for a job.

2 _____

It's essential to have good manners being interviewed. Shake your interviewer's hand. Don't sit until you are invited to. Don't slouch in your chair. Doesn't use slang or swear. Be positive, and professional throughout the interview.

3 _____

Know what days and hours you are available to work. The employer will ask. Flexibility is definitely an asset, because the more time you are available, the easier it is for the employer to organize your work. Also know how you are going to get to and from work, if you don't drive.

4 _____

Arrive at the interview site a few minutes early. If you're not sure where to go, get directions ahead of time. If you don't have a driver's license, make sure you have a ride.

5 _____

If your mom or dad brings you for an interview, don't bring them into the interview room with you. Go by yourself. It's important that you speak for yourself and connect with the interviewer, without someone else's assistance.

- a) Be Polite
- b) Be Punctual
- c) Be Prepared
- d) Go on Your Own
- e) Dress Appropriately
- f) Know Your Schedule
- g) Prepare Your Questions
- h) Consult Your Parents

(Answer Keys: 1-c; 2-a; 3-f; 4-b; 5-d)

XXXII. a) Match the statements 1 to 10 to the adjectives a) to j):

They...

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. like to spend time with other people. | a) ambitious |
| 2. want to reach the top in their career. | b) creative |
| 3. have a lot of new friends. | c) hard-working |
| 4. do what they promise to do. | d) motivating |
| 5. are usually calm. | e) helpful |
| 6. spend a lot of time doing a good job. | f) punctual |
| 7. like to be on time. | g) relaxed |
| 8. encourage other people to work well. | h) sociable |
| 9. are good at making things work. | i) practical |
| 10. like to do things for other people. | j) reliable |

XXXIII. Match the descriptions of people (1-10) to the skills and characteristics

a-j).

1. She works well with other people.
 2. He certainly knows the business, after thirty years.
 3. She always does a lot of work.
 4. He has some really good ideas.
 5. Things are changing fast, but she's coping well.
 6. She is an excellent manager.
 7. He always completes work on time.
 8. He's very good at making presentations.
 9. There's a lot of stress, but she can deal with it.
 10. He's good at looking at problems in detail.
- a) creative
 - b) hard-working
 - c) experienced
 - d) a strong leader
 - e) reliable
 - f) adaptable
 - g) can cope with pressure

- h) a confident communicator
- i) a good team player
- j) analytical

XXXIV. a) Fill in the gaps. Explain the words in bold. Say two things you remember about each person.

talented proud travel look for hurricanes bombs and rockets patient excitement dangerous brave

There are people who don't like desk jobs. They prefer adventure and 1) Sometimes, they often 2) ... a little danger!

Warren Faidley is a real-life storm chaser whose job is to photograph tornadoes, lightning strikes and 3) He's very 4) ... and determined. The 5) ... adventure and excitement are the things which he likes most about his job.

Jonathan Alpeyrie is a war photographer. Every day he wakes up in the middle of a war zone where 6) ... are going off all the time. It's a 7) ... job which requires a lot of courage. Jonathan wants to show the world the horrors of war so that governments do more to stop them.

Joel Sartore is a 8) ... wildlife photographer who works with the National Geographic Society. "Photography is the key to the whole world", he says. "You have to be 9) ... and careful, but when you see the pictures you've taken, then you feel really 10) ...".

b) Think! What is more important in a job: making a lot of money or personal satisfaction? Give reasons.

XXXV. Choose the correct word.

1. He usually travels on *train / foot*.
2. She's a *talented / rewarding* photographer.
3. He never lies. He's a(n) *honest / patient* person.
4. I miss the hustle and *noise / bustle* of LA.
5. Public transport is *convenient / heavy* here.
6. I'm *hometown / homesick*, I miss home.
7. I hate the *constant / crowded* noise in Paris.

8. He feels *lonely* / *friendly* away from his family.
9. War reporters must be *proud* / *brave*.

XXXVI. Fill in the gaps.

| |
|---|
| <i>have buy sell make own come from</i> |
|---|

1. Southland companies ... products for the office.
2. 350 million customers ... their products each year.
3. James and Ross Milburn ... the Southland Group.
4. James and Ross Milburn ... the USA.
5. They ... 32 factories.
6. They ... 48 different products in their factories.

XXXVII. Speak about any company, using the given information. Fill in the gaps with the words from the table:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>customers</i> | <i>price</i> | <i>shareholders</i> | <i>leader</i> | <i>products</i> | <i>share</i> | <i>profit</i> |
| <i>employees</i> | <i>company</i> | <i>subsidiaries</i> | <i>turnover</i> | <i>competitors</i> | | |

1. I work for a _____ called Sportswear.
2. Our main _____ are sports shoes.
3. Sportswear is a world _____ in the tennis and basketball shoe sector.
4. It has a national market _____ of 31%.
5. It has 1,950 _____ in one country.
6. It has six _____ in four different countries.
7. Its main _____ are aged 16-35 years old.
8. Its main European _____ are in France and the USA.
9. Its main _____ are banks and pension funds.
10. Its _____ last year was \$1.1 billion.
11. Its _____ last year was \$15 billion.
12. Its share _____ today is \$52.

XXXVIII. Fill in the gaps in the sentences.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| <i>of</i> | <i>after</i> | <i>to</i> | <i>with</i> | <i>for</i> |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|

1. I look _____ customer service for Europe.
2. I report _____ the customer service manager.

3. He's in charge _____ the department.
4. We're responsible _____ customers in Europe.
5. I deal _____ problems most of the time.

XXXIX. Fill in the gaps in these sentences from the conversation.

make making manage managing sell selling work working

1. We want someone to _____ the department.
2. We need a manager to _____ the new strategy work.
3. But _____ Marco the department manager's also a risk.
4. OK, he enjoys _____ for the company.
5. ... but that doesn't mean he's good at _____ a team.
6. The manager has to _____ the new strategy to the team.
7. We know Marco's a good salesman. He likes _____ ideas.
8. They work with him at the moment. What happens if they have to _____ for him?

XL. Fill in the gaps in these sentences from the conversation.

carefully easily gradually hard quickly significantly well

1. The business has done _____ over the last three years.
2. To expand _____, I need more than just money.
3. I'm sure you know what it's like to work _____, seven days a week.
4. ... each year, your job changes _____.
5. ... obviously, that's a big change, so your job needs to change _____.
6. It's not a decision you can make _____.
7. You need to think about your future _____.

XLI. Fill in the gaps.

install export supply manufacture deliver design advise

1. We usually ... orders the next day.
2. We ... our products to China and Japan.
3. Our engineers ... the equipment at the customer's factory.
4. We use computers to ... our products.
5. They ... the part at their factory in France.

6. These two companies ... us with spare parts for our machines.
7. We ... new customers on the maintenance of the machines.

XLII. Fill in the gaps.

hard-working reliable adaptable creative confident experienced strong analytical

1. She's very ... after 16 years in the job.
2. He's never behind schedule. He's so ... \
3. She only takes a 20-minute break for lunch. She's really
4. They are a very ... team. They always think of new ways of doing things.
5. He can work in lots of different situations, because he's so
6. He's very ... and can quickly see what the problem is.
7. He sets clear objectives for his team. He's a very ... leader.
8. She's a ... speaker, even with people she doesn't know.

XLIII. Match the pairs to make sentences.

1. They've made very good
 2. Our engineers are two months
 3. We're having trouble
 4. This delay means that we're now
 5. Our new sales executives
 6. I've got some
 7. I'm optimistic about the business
- a) installing the new machines.
 - b) because things are going well.
 - c) ahead of schedule.
 - d) is doing well.
 - e) two weeks behind schedule.
 - f) good news – we've found a new supplier!
 - g) progress in the last three weeks.

Unit IV

I. You are going to read about some ways in which our lives are faster. Look at the highlighted expressions with the word *time* and guess their meaning.

We are living faster, but are we living better?

Not long ago people believed that in the future we would work less, have more free time, and be more relaxed. But sadly this has not happened. Today we work harder, work longer hours, and are more stressed than ten years ago. We walk faster, talk faster, and sleep less than previous generations. And also we are obsessed with machines which save us time, we have less free time than our parents and grandparents had. But what is this doing to our health? An American journalist James Gleick in a new book, *Faster: the acceleration of just about everything*, says that people who live in cities are suffering from ‘hurry sickness’ – we are always trying to do more things in less time. As a result, our lives are more

stressful. He says that if we don't slow down, we won't live as long as our parents. For most people, faster does not mean better.

1. No time for the news.

Newspaper articles today are shorter and the headlines are bigger. Most people *do not have enough time* to read the articles, they only read the headlines! On TV and the radio, newsreaders speak more quickly than ten years ago.

2. No time for stories.

In the USA there is a book called *One-Minute Bedtime Stories for children*. These are shorter versions of traditional stories, specially written for 'busy parents' who want to *save time*!

3. No time to listen

Some answerphones now have 'quick playback' buttons so that we can replay people's messages faster – we can't *waste time* listening to people speaking at normal speed!

4. No time to relax.

Even when we relax we do everything more quickly. Ten years ago when people went to art galleries they spent ten seconds looking at each picture. Today they spend just three seconds!

5. No time for slow sports.

In the USA the national sport, baseball, is not as popular as before because it is a slow game and matches *take a long time*. Nowadays many people prefer faster and more dynamic sports like basketball.

6. ... but more time in our cars

The only thing that is slower than before is the way we drive. Our cars are faster but the traffic is worse so we drive more slowly. We *spend more time* sitting in our cars, feeling stressed because we are worried that we won't arrive *on time*. Experts predict that in ten years' time the average speed on the road in cities will be 17 km/h.

- Are you living faster...?

1. Compared to two years ago, do you spend more or less time on these things? Say why.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>working or studying</i> | <i>sitting in traffic</i> | <i>cooking</i> |
| <i>talking on the phone</i> | <i>seeing friends</i> | <i>eating</i> |
| <i>working on a computer</i> | <i>shopping</i> | <i>sleeping</i> |

2. Do you have more or less free time than a year ago? Why? What don't you have enough time for?

3. How do you get to work/ study? How long does it take you? Is this longer than a year ago?

4. Do you usually arrive on time...? Why (not)?

at work/study for your English class to meet your friends

5. What machines do you have which save you time? Do they make your life simpler or more complicated?

6. Do you waste a lot of time every day? Doing what?

II. Read the article. a) How many people mention the weather (holidays and travelling, housework, nature, other people)? b) Tick the *three* things you agree with most. C) Write a paragraph about things which make you happy.

What makes you feel good?

We asked readers from all over the world to tell us what makes them to feel good.

Eating outside. I love sitting at street cafes or having meals in the garden, even when the weather is not perfect – which it often isn't.

Being with people I like (and not being with people I don't like).

Sitting on a plane when it takes off – you can't control what's going to happen for the next 2-3 hours so you can really relax.

Waking up on a sunny morning during my holidays when I know I have a whole day ahead to do the things I really like doing.

Getting out of the city. It doesn't matter where to, to the beach, or to the country, or to the forest. Being in the middle of nature makes me feel alive.

Watching heavy rain storms through the window from a comfortable, warm room with a fire, and knowing I don't need to go out.

Talking to intelligent people: good conversation is one of life's great pleasures.

Having time for myself. Unfortunately, it doesn't happen very often.

Reading books or magazines in English – I am Hungarian, and I still find it hard to believe that I can enjoy reading without using a dictionary in a language that ones was a complete mystery.

Tidying a cupboard. It stops me from thinking about my problems.

III. Read the text below. For questions (1–6) choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d).

Planting the Seeds of Change

The Green Wave project aims to help meet the goals of the United Nations Convention (1) _____ . Biological Diversity by (2) _____ young people on the importance of biodiversity. In an ambitious program, students from schools all across the world (3) _____ to mark the International Day for Biodiversity by planting a single tree of an indigenous or locally important species. At 10 a.m. local time on May 22, 2009, (4) _____ student groups will each plant or water their tree — uniting to send a „green wave“ from east to west around the planet. Promoting planning, research and learning about nature, long-term care and commitment, and encouraging team-work and partnership across countries and continents, The Green Wave (5) _____ a positive step toward (6) _____ biodiversity all over the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. a) about | b) True | c) for | d) of |
| 2. a) educate | b) educated | c) educating | d) educational |
| 3. a) have been invited | b) have been inviting | c) invite | d) have |
| 4. a) this | b) those | c) that | d) it |
| 5. a) take | b) is taking | c) taking | d) taken |
| 6. a) sustaining | b) to sustain | c) sustain | d) is |

(Answer Keys: 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. d; 5. b; 6. a)

IV. Read the text below. Choose from (A — H) the one which best fits each of (1 — 6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

100 Years Old and Still Doing Her Bit for Others

100-year-old woman who is still an active volunteer at her local hospital has vowed to keep going. Betty Lowe, (1) _____, was awarded the Member of the Order of the British Empire 12 years ago for her contribution to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, a charity that provides a range of services for vulnerable people who might otherwise feel lonely.

She still helps out at her local WRVS shop at Hope Hospital, Salford, (2) _____ so that it can offer services from meals on wheels for elderly people to welfare centres for soldiers in the Army. The active lady, (3) _____ and had to attend an open-air school, is also still involved with the Girl Guides, 89 years after she first joined.

Miss Lowe said: "I've been in the guides since I was 11. I was very interested in it and I used to go camping and walking. I was a bit of an outdoor girl when I was younger." She progressed to being a guide leader, a role in which she introduced hundreds of teenage girls to the organisation, running annual camping trips, and is still a member of the Trefoil Guild, an organisation of more than 20,000 members (4) _____.

She said: "I've been involved with the WRVS for 34 years and I still do half a day a week." She never married or had children, but her nephew Peter Lowe says (5) _____ and bakes dozens of cakes for relatives.

Mr. Lowe said: "She has a massive circle of friends and we all think she is marvellous. I think she loves being active. She doesn't like sitting around doing nothing."

Miss Lowe had a run of accidents before her birthday, spending a week in hospital after a fall at home and suffering whiplash in a car accident while being driven to her nephew's house. But (6) _____ and more than 100 friends and relatives turned up to congratulate her on her centenary.

She said: "I think it's very good to be 100. I've enjoyed all my life."

- a) which raises money for the charity
- b) she had a party to celebrate
- c) she always liked children very much

- d) who has spent her life volunteering
- e) who was considered a sickly child
- f) who is known for her delicious cakes
- g) who have been involved with the Guides or Scouts
- h) she spends lots of time with the family

(Answer Keys: 1. d; 2. a; 3. e; 4. g; 5. h; 6. b)

V. Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Language Days at the United Nations

English Language Day at the UN (1) _____ on 23 April, the date traditionally observed as (2) _____ birthday. The Day is the result of a 2010 initiative by the Department of Public Information (3) _____ language days for each of the Organization’s six official languages. The purpose of the UN’s language days is to celebrate multilingualism and cultural diversity. (4) _____ the initiative, UN duty stations around the world celebrate six (5) _____ days, each dedicated to one of the Organization’s six official languages.

- 1. a) celebrates b) is celebrated c) is celebrating d) has been celebrated
- 2. a) William’s Shakespeare b) William’s Shakespeare’s
 c) William Shakespeare’s d) William Shakespeare
- 3. a) having established b) established c) to establish d) establishes
- 4. a) From b) With c) To d) Under
- 5. a) separate b) separately c) separated d) separating

(Answer Keys: 1-b; 2-c; 3-c; 4-d; 5-a)

VI. Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

Why I chose to Volunteer Abroad

Andrew Marshall

Volunteering isn't so expensive that it's only an option for the well off. I spent 10 weeks volunteering in Arizona with America Conservation Experience, helping to preserve America's natural beauty.

The trip was arranged through Bunac, a work and volunteer organisation. Altogether, it cost me around £1,000 - a sum which I covered mostly by working in my student bar.

Despite the self-indulgent image associated with overseas volunteer projects, the work can be hard going. I spent my time abroad maintaining trails, building fences and implementing re-vegetation projects in some of the national parks and national monuments of America.

Summer temperatures in Arizona stay well above 35C, not ideal if you're carrying 50kg of concrete for 10 hours at a time. And then there's the wildlife to deal with. One afternoon nap took a less subdued turn when I realised that a rattlesnake was resting only 3 metres from me. The experience, needless to say, improved my strength of character - and reduced my fear of the English household spider.

Most people volunteer because they want to give something back to the world. But in reality, you benefit just as much as the local communities and ecosystems you're helping.

Spending 10 weeks in America's most beautiful national parks and forests was an unforgettable experience. I gained a far deeper understanding of the local environment than the average tourist, meeting ex-national park rangers, who had a unique knowledge of the area's history and ecosystem.

The most challenging aspects of working abroad are also the most beneficial. Being placed in an unfamiliar environment forces you to use your initiative and develop self-confidence - *surviving 10 days of camping in the wild is something that three years of university could never provide*. When I look back on the work I completed, it makes writing a dissertation and academic deadlines seem a lot more manageable.

But best of all, my 10 weeks were spent volunteering with young people from a mix of cultures and backgrounds - from Belgians to South Koreans. When I left Arizona, I returned home having made friends with students from across the world.

1. Where did the author get the money for his trip?
 - a) He got a grant from a volunteer organization.
 - b) He managed to cover the expenses himself.
 - c) He was supported by the local community.
 - d) He was sponsored by his university.
2. According to the text, what was part of Andrew's duties working in Arizona?
 - a) He tracked down old historical sites.
 - b) He kept the parks in proper condition.
 - c) He guided visitors round the parks.
 - d) He studied local endangered species.
3. Andrew had to face all of the following EXCEPT _____ .
 - a) oppressive heat
 - b) dangerous animals
 - c) exhausting work
 - d) unfriendly locals
4. What does the author mean by saying "*surviving 10 days of camping in the wild is something that three years of university could never provide*" (paragraph 7)?
 - a) Camping was a valuable learning experience.
 - b) Surviving in the wild was an upsetting practice.
 - c) Going to university is a waste of time and money.
 - d) Being in a strange environment is an exciting activity.
5. What did Andrew like most of all about his trip?
 - a) Coping with various challenges far from his home country
 - b) Gaining invaluable experience useful for his future life
 - c) Contributing to the preservation of the local environment
 - d) Making the acquaintance of people from different countries

(Answer Keys: 1. b; 2. b; 3. d; 4. a; 5. d)

VII. Read the text below. Choose from (a–h) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

Queen Elizabeth Voted Greatest Living Briton

The British public has voted for Queen Elizabeth II as the Greatest Living Briton for 2007. She beat former Beatle Sir Paul McCartney, ex-prime minister Baroness Thatcher and pop superstar Robbie Williams to the top spot.

(1) _____ at the star-studded ceremony to collect the award in person. However, her youngest son Prince Edward made a special tribute to his mother via a video link. (2) _____ among her people in recent years. She has been on the throne since 1953 and is one of the few British royals to escape scandals. (3) _____ after Diana, Princess of Wales, died in Paris in 1997, but she remains a much loved figure today.

The award for Greatest Living Briton is a new one. (4) _____, one of Britain's most popular television companies. Guy Freeman of ITV said: "The Great Britons 2007 was a fantastic ceremony [showing] all that is so great about the United Kingdom." (5) _____ set to become an annual event. The first winner, in 2005, was Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web. (6) _____ for soccer star David Beckham, who picked up the Award for Global Achievement. This is for his performance on the soccer field, his charity work and his efforts around the world to promote Britain and British culture.

- a) He added that the awards ceremony is
- b) Her popularity declined
- c) The Queen has enjoyed great popularity
- d) It is given by ITV
- e) The Queen was not present
- f) Another award given at the ceremony was
- g) He was the first to be awarded
- h) Queen Elizabeth got her highest award

(Answer Keys: 1-e; 2-c; 3-b; 4-d; 5-a; 6-f)

VIII. Read the following text and say if the statements are true or false:

The United Nations

The United Nations was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations. It is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The philosophy behind its establishment is to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. The members of the UN consist of 193 member states, including every internationally recognized sovereign state in the world but Vatican City. The UN is headed by a Secretary-General.

The organization has six principal organs:

1. the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly);
2. the Security Council (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security);
3. the Economic and Social Council (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development);
4. the Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN);
5. the International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ);
6. the United Nations Trusteeship Council (which is currently inactive).

Other prominent UN System agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The United Nations Headquarters resides in international territory in New York City, with further main offices at Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

1. The UN was established during World War II.
a) True b) False

2. The Vatican City is a member of the UN.

- a) True b) False

3. The UN contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions.

- a) True b) False

4. The UN accepts contributions from its member states.

- a) True b) False

IX. Read the following text and say if the statements are true or false:

UNICEF

UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It was created by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency food and health care to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II.

In 1954, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System. UNICEF relies on contributions from governments and private donors. Governments contribute two thirds of the organization's resources; private groups and some 6 million individuals contribute the rest through the National Committees. Most of UNICEF's work is in the field, with staff in over 190 countries and territories. More than 200 country offices carry out UNICEF's mission through a program developed with host governments. Seven regional offices provide technical assistance to country offices as needed.

UNICEF's programs emphasize developing community-level services to promote the health and well-being of children. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 and the Prince of Asturias Award of Concord in 2006.

1. UNICEF was established before the end of World War II.

- a) True b) False

2. The organization relies only on governments contributions.

- a) True b) False

3. Most of UNICEF's work is in its headquarters.

- a) True b) False

4. UNICEF has won two awards so far.

a) True

b) False

X. Read the following text and say if the statements are true or false:

World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations. The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by all 61 countries of the United Nations by 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948.

Since its creation, WHO has been responsible for playing a leading role in the eradication of smallpox which is an acute, highly infectious, often fatal disease caused by a poxvirus. Its current priorities include:

- communicable diseases, in particular, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis;
- the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases;
- sexual and reproductive health, development, and aging;
- nutrition, food security and healthy eating;
- substance abuse;
- and drive the development of reporting, publications, and networking.

WHO is responsible for the World Health Report, a leading international publication on health, the worldwide World Health Survey, and World Health Day which is celebrated every year on 7 April.

1. WHO was established by the United Nations.

a) True

b) False

2. Health Organization replaced WHO in 1948.

a) True

b) False

3. WHO is concerned only with communicable diseases.

a) True

b) False

4. One of WHO's missions is to communicate information about diseases.

a) True

b) False

XI. Read the following text and say if the statements are true or false:

Food and Agriculture Organizations

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. It was established on 16 October 1945. In 1951, its headquarters were moved from Washington, D.C., United States, to Rome, Italy. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. The organization's Regular Program budget is funded by its members, through contributions set at the FAO Conference.

FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all. Its Latin motto, *fiat panis*, translates into English as "let there be bread".

1. FAO's programs are addressed only to developing countries.

a) True

b) False

2. It was established in 1951.

a) True

b) False

3. Its funds come from selling agricultural programs.

a) True

b) False

4. FAO's headquarters are in the USA.

a) True

b) False

XI. Read the following text and say if the statements are true or false:

World Food Programme (WFP)

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the food assistance branch of the United Nations, and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger worldwide. It was first established in 1961 after the 1960 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Conference, when George McGovern, director of

the US Food for Peace Programmes, proposed establishing a multilateral food aid programme. WFP was formally established in 1963 by the FAO and the United Nations General Assembly on a three-year experimental basis. In 1965, the programme was extended to a continuing basis.

WFP provides food, on average, to 90 million people per year, 58 million of whom are children. From its headquarters in Rome and more than 80 country offices around the world, WFP works to help people who are unable to produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and part of its Executive Committee. The core strategies behind WFP activities, according to its mission statement, are to provide food aid to:

- save lives in refugee and other emergency situations,
- improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives,
- and help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labour-intensive works programmes.

1. WFP was permanently established in 1965.

- a) True b) False

2. Most of WFP work is addressed to adults.

- a) True b) False

3. WFP's headquarters are in the United States.

- a) True b) False

4. One of the WFP's missions is to help poor people become self-reliant.

- a) True b) False

XII. Read the following text and say if the statements are true or false:

Amnesty International (AI)

Amnesty International (AI) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) which focuses on human rights. It is also known as Amnesty and AI and has over 3 million members and supporters around the world. Amnesty International is

financed largely by fees and donations from its worldwide membership. It does not accept donations from governments or governmental organizations. It is largely made up of voluntary members, but retains a small number of paid professionals. The objective of the organization is: "to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated."

Amnesty International was founded in London in 1961, following the publication of the article "The Forgotten Prisoners" in The Observer 28 May 1961, by the lawyer Peter Benenson. In this article, Benenson cites the Universal Declaration of Human Rights articles 18 and 19, announced a campaign on "Appeal for Amnesty, 1961" and called for "common action". Amnesty draws attention to human rights abuses and campaigns for compliance with international laws and standards. It works to mobilize public opinion to put pressure on governments that let abuse take place. The organization was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its "campaign against torture", and the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights in 1978.

1. Amnesty International is a governmental organization.
a) True b) False
2. It was founded in 1951.
a) True b) False
3. It is run only by volunteers.
a) True b) False
4. The organization got more than one prize for its work.
a) True b) False

XIII. a) Read the following text and answer the questions:

Greenpeace Organization

Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization with offices in over forty countries and with an international coordinating body in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Greenpeace states its goal as to "ensure the ability of the Earth to

nurture life in all its diversity and focus its campaigning on world wide issues such as climate change, deforestation, overfishing, commercial whaling, genetic engineering, and anti-nuclear issues”. It uses direct action, lobbying, and research to achieve its goals. The global organization does not accept funding from governments, corporations, or political parties, relying on 2.9 million individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace has a general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and is a founding member of the INGO Accountability Charter; an international non-governmental organ that intends to foster accountability and transparency of non-governmental organizations.

Greenpeace is known for its direct actions and has been described as the most visible environmental organization in the world. Greenpeace has raised environmental issues to public knowledge, and influenced both the private and the public sector. Greenpeace has also been a source of controversy; its motives and methods have received criticism and the organization’s direct actions have sparked legal actions against Greenpeace activists, such as fines and suspended sentences for destroying a test plot of GMO wheat and damaging the Nazca Lines, a UN World Heritage site in Peru.

1. What is Greenpeace purpose?
2. How does the organization realize its goals?
3. Why did the organization take actions against some activists?
4. How does the organization normally deal with the problem?

b) Correct the following false statements with details from the text:

1. Greenpeace is a national organization.
2. Greenpeace depends on governmental fund.
3. Greenpeace campaigns are concentrated on regional issues.
4. Greenpeace actions are foubtful.

c) What are Greenpeace campaigns?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

Word List

Unit 1

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| advantage | innovation | repair |
| affect | interfere | responsibility |
| behavior | invention | scan |
| broafcast | keyboard | science |
| create | logical thinking | suffer |
| damage | maintain | type |
| equipment | mouse | upgrade |
| design | poison | useful |
| develop | possibility | |
| discovery | printer | |
| expensive | puzzle | |

improve memory

recycle

Unit 2

afraid

get up

overcome fear

bad luck

get into trouble

realize

be very tired

ghost

scary

busy bee

go out

shake with fear

chores

hang out with friends

strange dream

couch potato

careful

superstition

creature

hate

take a look

cry

make one's bed

time zone

disappear

midnight

wake up

full speed

neat and tidy

Unit 3

announcement

get on with smb

salary

application form

give up

smart

apply (for smth)

hard-working

sociable

appoint

hire

summarise

appreciate

influence

support

attend

involved

talented

career

irritate

timetable

challenge

knowledge

trusted

compete in

mature

vacancy

confidence

memory

well-qualified

curriculum vitae (CV)

novice

deal with smth

occupation

depend (on smth)

patient

determined

persuasive

employee

professional

equip

qualification

experience

reliable

get along with smb

responsible

Unit 4

aim

emergency food and health care

promotion

annual event

encourage

provide services

be awarded

environment

research

be founded

gain

security

biodiversity

government

sign

change

human rights

stress

contribution

headquarters

volunteer

convention

hurry sickness

vote

cooperation

join

waste time

elderly people

local

welfare

experience

organization

expensive

project

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Навчальне видання

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ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ

Методичні рекомендації

для проведення самостійної роботи

з іноземної мови (за професійним спрямуванням)

для студентів спеціальності «Історія»